VOLUME NO. 3

(From pages 187 to 273 inclusive)

Includes the following Bureaus

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EXPLANATORY NOTES

OF

INCREASES, DECREASES, AND CHANGES IN LANGUAGE

IN THE BUDGET FOR THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1933

AND OF

WORK DONE UNDER EACH OF THE APPROPRIATION ITEMS

CONFIDENTIAL UNTIL THE 1933 BUDGET IS SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS)

(SEE VOLUME 1 FOR INDEX AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT)

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

CHANGE OF LANGUAGE IN PREAMBLE

Provision for cooperation with Federal, State and other agencies is now included in several of the Bureau's appropriation items. It is proposed to make this provision general for the bureau by adding the words "including cooperation with Federal, State, county, or other agencies or with farm bureaus, organizations, or individuals," to the preamble, and omitting the several separate items covering cooperation.

(a) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$83,280
Budget Estimate, 1933:.....	83,135
Decrease.....	145

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Administrative Expenses	$78,695	$83,280	$83,135	$145

Apparent decrease $145; actual decrease in estimated expenditures $120, as it is anticipated that $25 will be saved under this appropriation in 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation relates to general administration under the Chief and Associate Chief of the Bureau; business administration including the handling of personnel matters, budget, and other matters pertaining to finances, bookkeeping, auditing of accounts, property, mail and files, maintenance of quarters, etc.; and information and editorial work.

(b) MAINTENANCE OF MAMMAL AND BIRD RESERVATIONS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$101,830
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	83,913
Decrease.....	17,917

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Bird Refuges.....	$18,094	$28,953	$28,036	$917(1)
National Bison Range (Montana).....	15,764	14,349	14,349	---
Wind Cave Game Preserve (South Dakota).....	9,506	12,437	9,437	3,000(2)
Elk Refuge (Wyoming).....	19,596	19,572	19,572	---
Sullys Hill Game Preserve (North Dakota).....	6,030	5,686	5,686	---
Niobrara Reservation (Nebraska).....	9,750	19,833	6,333	13,500(3)
Restocking Reservations...	85	1,000	500	500(4)
	78,825	101,830	83,913	17,917

The decrease of $17,917 is explained as follows:

(1) A decrease of $917 will be met by a reduction in patrolling and posting expenses. Although a saving of $3,500 under this project is planned for 1932, $2,583 of this amount has been made available by the temporary suspension of conservation work in Florida which, under present conditions, must be resumed next fiscal year in order to give proper protection in this important wild life area.

(2) Decrease of $3,000, due to the dropping of non-recurring item for a game fence appropriated for 1932.

(3) Decrease of $13,500 due to the dropping of non-recurring item for purchase of land in 1932.

(4) A decrease of $500 will be met by a further postponement of work planned in connection with restocking reservations. A similar postponement for 1932 will result in a saving of $500 during this fiscal year.

CHANGE IN LANGAUGE

Language covering the purchase of land adjoining Niobrara Reservation has been dropped for 1933 as this is a non-recurring item.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

There are 82 wild life refuges administered under this appropriation. This number includes five big game preserves in four of which herds of buffalo, elk and other big-game animals are maintained under fence. Hay is produced on the Elk Refuge for the feeding of elk herds that winter in that vicinity. The work consists of general administration of the refuges, their patrolling and posting, the construction of improvements such as buildings, fences, watering places for animals, roads and trails, the repair of such improvements, the raising of hay and feeding of big-game animals, removal of surplus animals, and restocking of the areas through the transfer of big-game animals from other points. These reservations have been established by Acts of Congress and Executive Orders to provide nesting and resting places for game and other birds and for refuges for big-game animals such as buffalo, elk, etc., in order to perpetuate the species and prevent their extinction.

(c) FOOD HABITS OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$107,660
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	105,810
Decrease.....	1,850*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Control Methods.....	$35,808	$34,700	$34,340	$360(1)
Relation of Native and Introduced Birds and Other Animals to Agriculture.....	64,236	72,960	71,470	1,490(2)
	$100,044	107,660	105,810	1,850*

*Apparent decrease, $1,850; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures $150 as it is contemplated that savings of $1,700 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

The decrease of $1,850 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) A decrease of $360 will be met by small operating economies. A saving of $360 is also planned for 1932.

(2) A decrease of $1,490 will be met by postponing the analysis of material consisting of stomach contents of specimens of birds and animals collected by Bureau naturalists for the compilation of data on the food habits (beneficial and harmful) of various species. A savings of $1,340 will be effected in 1932 by postponement of similar studies.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The investigations under this appropriation relate to (a) the agricultural significance of native and introduced birds and to a lesser degree of other land vertebrates; (b) study of the food habits of birds and animals; (c) the improvement of methods and dissemination of knowledge thereof in the protection and increase of useful species and the control of injurious ones; (d) study of the food resources of birds together with possibilities of improvement; (e) study of methods of propagation of game birds, the care of cage and ornamental birds and dissemination of information on these subjects; and (f) investigations to determine effective methods for the control of injurious rodents and predatory animals and to determine the fitness of various poisons and fumigants for use in their control.

(d) CONTROL OF PREDATORY ANIMALS AND INJURIOUS RODENTS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$590,480
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	573,780
Decrease.....	16,700

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Control of Injurious Rodents.....	$232,337	$250,700	$243,700	$7,000
Control of Predatory Animals.....	340,098	339,780	330,080	9,700
	572,435	590,480	573,780	16,700(1)

(1) Apparent decrease $16,700 but no decrease in estimated expenditures since savings of $25,060 ($11,600 on rodent and $13,460 on predatory animal control) are being undertaken in connection with this work during 1932. Of this amount $16,700 is dropped from the estimate for 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of cooperation, demonstations, and investigations in the control of predatory animals and injurious rodents which are a serious menace to livestock, wild game, grazing lands, farm crops, fruit and forest trees, and stored agricultural products, as well as public health. Cooperative operations for the control of predatory animals and injurious rodents are carried on with Federal, State, county, and private agencies. Demonstrations and advice on the best methods of controlling predatory animals and injurious rodents are given to public agencies and individuals.

(e) PRODUCTION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$64,360
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	63,155
Decrease.....	1,205

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Investigations of Fur Animals.....	$13,580	$16,965	$16,465	$500
Commercial Fur Production.....	875	1,500	1,500	---
Fur-animal Experiment Station (New York).....	16,864	14,815	14,690	125
Rabbit Experiment Station (California).....	14,354	12,880	12,640	240
Disease Investigations...	13,245	18,200	17,860	340
	58,918	64,360	63,155	1,205(1)

(1) Apparent decrease $1,205 but no decrease in estimated expenditures since savings of $2,050 are being undertaken in connection with this work during 1932. The savings during 1932 are based largely upon postponement of appointment of an employee whose services will be required and whose salary is estimated on the full basis in 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Work under this appropriation consists of research in connection with the production, conservation, and utilization of fur animals, including rabbits for meat and fur. This work falls under five heads (a) to make more generally known the commercial importance of fur in industry; (b) to emphasize the need

of maintaining the supply of raw materials; (c) to explain methods by which this supply may not only be maintained in quantity but improved in quality; (d) to conduct experiments in farms in the production of fur animals under controlled conditions and (e) to conduct investigations in the diseases of fur animals including rabbits. Studies are made of the production of fur animals on farms, of their commercial utilization, of feeding methods in captivity, control of disease, management of fur ranches, and of utilization of fur products, and recommendations are made for the guidance of fur farmers and fur tradesmen.

(f) BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act --	
Appropriated under Biological Investigations...	$83,110
Appropriated under Reindeer, Game and Furbearers in Alaska.....	45,205
Total, 1932.....	128,315
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	125,480
Decrease.....	2,835*

(The estimate contemplates that funds for reindeer, muskox and mountain sheep investigations in Alaska be combined with the existing item for Biological Investigations.)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Investigations of wild animal life.....	$56,010	$58,210	$58,075	$135(1)
Forest Wild Life Research.....	16,349	24,900	24,300	600(2)
Reindeer Industry in Alaska.....	24,866	26,705	25,705	1,000(3)
Muskox Investigations.....	39,954	18,000	16,900	1,100(4)
Mt. Sheep Investigations.....	---	500	500	---
	$137,179	128,315	125,480	2,835*

*Apparent decrease $2,835; no decrease in estimated expenditures as savings of $6,150 are being undertaken during 1932 in connection with this appropriation. 1932 savings are based in part upon factors which will not be the same for 1933, as explained in the project notes.

The decrease of $2,835 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) A decrease of $135 will be met by decrease in travel of field investigators. While a savings of $550 is estimated under this project for 1932 through delay in appointment of a Biologist authorized for 1932 for work upon identification and distribution of birds and mammals, a similar saving will not be possible in 1933 when the full year's salary will be required.

(2) A decrease of $600 will be met by decrease in travel of forest wild life investigators. It is contemplated that a like amount will be saved in 1932 under this project, through operating economies.

(3) A decrease of $1,000 will be met by reduced operating expenses including deferrment of purchase of equipment and reduced travel expenses. While savings of $2,500 are contemplated under this project in 1932, these are made possible by the furlough without pay because of illness of a Range Examiner who was assigned to important investigations in connection with the feeding problems of reindeer, one-half of his salary and expenses being charged to this project. This amount is provided for and will be needed in 1933, for payment of salary of employee now under furlough or for someone to take his place as this line of investigation cannot continue to be postponed during 1933 without detriment to the industry.

(4) A decrease of $1,100 will be met by postponement of construction of fencing and shelters. While it is contemplated that $2,500 will be saved under this project in 1932 being one-half of salary and expenses of the Range Examiner referred to in previous paragraph who has also been assigned to the investigations in connection with the feeding problems of muskoxen, the same saving will not be possible in 1933.

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

Language pertaining to reindeer, muskox and mountain sheep investigations in Alaska is being transferred from the sub-appropriation "Reindeer, Game and Fur-bearers in Alaska" to the sub-appropriation "Biological Investigations", a related line of work, and the appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska Game Law will then appear as a separate item in the bill.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Field and laboratory investigations are made of the distribution, migration, classification, natural history, and ecology of wild animals and birds, and the distribution of zone-indicating plants, and of the natural life zones of the Continent. Special research is conducted on the relationships of wild life to forestry, including investigations of game and fur-bearing animals as productive assets. In Alaska investigations of reindeer, caribou, muskoxen and mountain sheep are conducted for study and improvement of grazing resources, improvement of feeding, handling and management of these animals and in their protection from the ravages of parasites and diseases, so that their value may be increased as economic resources of the Territory.

(g) PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$220,120
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	217,340
Decrease.....	2,780

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Migratory Bird Treaty Act.....	$149,503	$164,703	$162,703	$2,000(1)
Investigations of Migratory Birds.....	24,412	35,767	35,317	450(2)
Lacey Act.....	18,969	19,650	19,320	330(3)
	192,884	220,120	217,340	2,780

The decrease $2,780 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) Apparent decrease $2,000; no actual decrease in estimated expenditures as savings of $7,320 anticipated under this item during 1932.

The saving for 1932 is based upon deferment of appointment of five additional U. S. Game Protectors authorized for 1932 but in view of present situation affecting wild fowl arising out of extensive drought conditions and resulting in reduction of hunting season these employees will be required and are estimated for on full year basis 1933. The decrease for 1933 therefore will be met by reduction of operating expenses as conditions permit.

(2) A decrease of $450 will be effected by small operating economies. It is contemplated that $250 will be saved during 1932 under this project.

(3) A decrease of $330 will be effected by general operating economies. It is estimated that this sum will also be saved during 1932 as a part of the savings program.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Work under this appropriation consists of the enforcement of the Migratory Bird Treaty and the Lacey Acts and necessary scientific investigations. Work under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act includes the determination of open or closed seasons for migratory game birds, the maintenance of a game protector force throughout the country and allied duties for the protection of migratory game and non-game species. Work under the Lacey Act includes inspection service at the principal ports of entry for the purpose of keeping out of the country species of birds and animals injurious to the interests of

agriculture and horticulture and the examination of records of fur dealers, express companies, etc., for the purpose of obtaining evidence of illegal interstate shipments of wild animals or parts thereof, with a view to prosecution. The investigational work consists of investigation of the abundance, migratory movements and conditions which affect birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act; of banding operations to secure specific information recording migration routes and the influence of the more important breeding grounds and concentration areas on the waterfowl supply throughout the country; and other work designed to furnish reliable information as a basis for administrative action and for educational work to enlist public support of regulations.

(h) ENFORCEMENT OF THE ALASKA GAME LAW

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act (appropriated as part of Reindeer, Game and Fur-bearers in Alaska)	$110,445
Budget Estimate, 1933	105,966
Decrease	4,479

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Protection of game and land fur-bearing animals in Alaska	$100,030	$110,445	$105,966	$4,479(1)

(1) Apparent decrease $4,479, but no reduction in estimated expenditures as $5,000 savings are being undertaken in connection with this work during 1932, by deferment of program for construction of field headquarters buildings, decreased patrolling expenses and other operating economies.

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

In order to establish a separate appropriation for the enforcement of the Alaska Game Law it is proposed to eliminate the present sub-appropriation "Reindeer, Game and Fur-bearers in Alaska" by transferring the funds for reindeer, muskox, and mountain sheep investigations to the sub-appropriation "Biological Investigations". There is no change in the language pertaining to this activity except elimination of the provision for the purchase or construction of buildings for offices and headquarters for wardens.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Work under this appropriation consists of the enforcement of the Alaska Game Law and regulations thereunder for the conservation and perpetuation of game and land fur-bearing animals, administered by the Alaska Game Commission through ten warden districts with wardens in charge of each district.

(i) UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER WILD LIFE REFUGE

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$197,780
Budget Estimate, 1933	80,578
Decrease	$117,202

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Administration	$45,846	$47,780	$46,178	$1,602(1)
Acquisition of Land	150,000	150,000	34,400	115,600(2)
	$195,846	$197,780	$80,578	$117,202

The decrease of $117,202 in appropriations is explained as follows:

(1) A decrease of $1,602 will be met by reduction in operating and patrolling expenses of the refuge. Although a saving of $2,400 is contemplated for 1932, additional refuge lands which are being acquired during this fiscal year will require more adequate patrolling of the refuge than can be accomplished should an equal saving be made in 1933.

(2) The decrease of $115,600 contemplates postponing entering into further contracts for the purchase of land for refuge purposes and centering the activities of the personnel on completing purchases now under contract and preparing for settlement lands being acquired through condemnation, and other complicated cases which require a great deal of time and effort to bring to final settlement.

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

Proviso for incurring obligations and entering into contracts for acquisition of land not to exceed $1,500,000 has been eliminated.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The Act of June 7, 1924 (U.S.C. title 16, sec. 721-731) authorized the establishment of a wild life and fish refuge in the overflow area along the Mississippi River between Wabasha, Minnesota, and Rock Island, Illinois, a distance of approximately 300 miles. Of the 145,000 acres of land suitable for this project 129,149 acres have been acquired. The work incident to acquisition includes examination and valuation of lands, negotiations with tract owners to secure satisfactory price agreements, and examination of titles and boundary surveys of land being acquired. The lands are placed under administration as rapidly as acquisitions permit the consolidation of satisfactory units for economical administration and the areas are posted against trespass. The refuge is patrolled for the protection of wild life and the prevention of trespass and for the detection and suppression of forest fires together with the supervision of special uses authorized by permits, etc. Wild life resources of the refuges are being developed as fully as possible. The enabling Act authorizes appropriation of $1,500,000 for acquisition of land for this refuge, of which $836,000 has been appropriated up to and including the fiscal year 1932.

(j) BEAR RIVER MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$19,900
Unexpended balance carried forward from 1931.....	6,018
Total, 1932.....	25,918
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	32,100
Increase.....	6,182*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Administration.....	$17,581	$19,900	$32,100	+$12,200(1)
Development.....	110,457	4,118	---	- 4,118(2)
Acquisition of Land.....	3	1,900	---	- 1,900(3)
	$128,041	$25,918	$32,100	6,182*

*Apparent increase $6,182; actual increase $12,200 due to non-recurring item of $6,018 for development and acquisition of land.

The increase of $6,182 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) Of the increase of $12,200 for this project $3,200 is needed for the continuation of engineering services to look after the dikes, river control works and other improvements that have been installed on the refuge. The careful supervision of the operation of the improvements under actual tests for the first few years is urgently needed. To further safeguard the improvements and the government investment, the purchase of a drag-line outfit for $9,000 is essential for the general maintenance of the dikes and embankments, and for cleaning out borrow pits, canals, and waterways that may become clogged with debris or filled up with silt, as well as to be prepared and equipped to make immediate repairs in the emergency of an unexpected break in the dikes. It is estimated that $50 can be saved during 1932 under this project through small economies.

(2) A decrease of $4,118 is possible as authorization for the development of the refuge has been exhausted.

(3) A decrease of $1,900 is possible as authorization for acquisition of refuge land has been exhausted.

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

It is necessary to continue the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1931 available to June 30, 1933 as there are negotiations for land pending which may not be completed by the close of the present fiscal year.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This activity was inaugurated by special legislation approved April 23, 1928, (U. S. C., Supp. IV, title 16, secs. 690-690-h) to eliminate the death-trap for waterfowl and other migratory birds that had long existed in the bay at the mouth of Bear River, Great Salt Lake, Utah. Some 35 miles of massive outer and division dikes have been constructed in the broad marginal flats of the bay at this point and control works have been installed in Bear River to hold back fresh water by flooding the various units in this refuge for the production of food and to render them habitable by the birds. Formerly the strong alkali waters of this area, which resulted from the run-off and evaporation of the fresh water, poisoned the birds and produced "duck sickness" which occasioned large annual losses of birds. Almost 45,000 acres of land, water and marsh areas are included within the confines of the dikes. The administration of the area includes the maintenance of the outer and division dikes as well as the operation and maintenance of the river control works, construction and maintenance of roads, guard cabins, equipment for the patrol and protection of the refuge and the wild life thereon, the planting and seeding of vegetation for the production of food and nesting sites for birds and the patrolling of the refuge area. The total of $350,000 authorized for the establishment of this refuge has been appropriated, the authorization having been completed in the fiscal year 1931.

(k) MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION REFUGES

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$400,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	320,000
Decrease.....	$ 80,000*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Acquisition of Land....	$184,988	$371,000	$295,000	$76,000(1)
Food Resources of Migratory Bird Refuge Areas.....	10,386	10,000	6,000	4,000(2)
Disease Investigations.....	2,905	5,000	5,000	---
Maintenance of Migratory Bird Conservation Refuges....	971	14,000	14,000	---(3)
	$199,250	$400,000	$320,000	$80,000*

*Apparent decrease $80,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures $74,585, as it is contemplated that savings of $5,415 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

(1) The reduction of $76,000 contemplates postponement of the entering into further contracts for the purchase of land for refuges. The $295,000 estimate for 1933 is to provide for payment for obligations already incurred under authority contained in the Appropriation Act for 1932 and the retention of the technical staff engaged in acquisition work who will concentrate their activities upon the completion of reports, maps, and valuation studies of the 3,200,000 acres of land already examined, prosecute boundary surveys of land in the process of acquisition, continue title examinations of lands being acquired, perfect plans for the improvement of areas under acquisition, and continue the study of public lands to determine suitability for wild life refuge purposes.

A savings of $750 is estimated for 1932 under this project.

(2) The reduction of $4,000 will be met by deferment of studies of food resources of bird refuge areas in connection with the work of this project, under Sec. 12 of the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. It is estimated that $3,690 will be saved during 1932 in this way, and this reduction will be extended in 1933.

(3) While $975 is estimated as a saving for 1932 under this project this amount cannot be saved in 1933 as these funds will be required for the administration of refuge lands acquired during 1932 and 1933.

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

Proviso for entering into contracts for purchase of land in excess of the appropriation has been omitted.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of the acquisition of land and water for migratory bird refuges throughout the U. S. under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act of February 18, 1929, (U. S. C. Supp. IV, title 16, secs. 715-715r) which authorized a ten-year program for the establishment of a national system of refuges for the conservation and perpetuation of waterfowl and other migratory game birds. The maintenance and administration of refuge areas acquired and the development of these areas including construction of improvement works and the elimination of loss of migratory birds from alkali poisoning, oil pollution or other causes; a scientific study of food resources for birds in proposed refuge areas and improvement of food and cover of areas acquired. More than 3,000,000 acres in 115 proposed refuge sites have been examined, appraised and ownership recorded. Land in five refuge areas has been approved for purchase by the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission and four have been established by executive order. An appropriation of $1,000,000 for 1933 is authorized by the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

(1) MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$5,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	3,453
Decrease	1,547

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Migratory Bird Conservation Commission	$746	$5,000	$3,453	$1,547

A decrease of $1,547 in this appropriation will be met by a decrease in travel and other expenses of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. As the appropriation for the acquisition of refuge land is estimated at a figure that will only cover existing contracts a decrease in amount for expenses of the Commission will be practicable. $250 is estimated as a savings for 1932.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The responsibility of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission is to consider recommendations made for the lease and acquisition of lands under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. Semi-annual meetings are held for this purpose.

(m) CHEYENNE BOTTOMS MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$200,000
Unexpended balance carried forward from 1931.....	34,964
Total, 1932.....	234,964
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	---
Decrease.....	234,964

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Cheyenne Bottoms Migratory Bird Refuge.....	$15,036	$234,964	---	$234,964

No appropriation is requested under this item as the $250,000 authorized by the Act of June 12, 1930 has now been provided. It is necessary to continue language to make any unexpended balance of the appropriation available for 1933 as complications which have arisen in the negotiations for the purchase of refuge land may not be cleared up during the present fiscal year.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The establishment of the Cheyenne Bottoms Migratory Bird refuge was provided for by the Act approved June 12, 1930 which authorized an appropriation of $250,000 to acquire 20,000 acres of land in the Cheyenne Bottoms, Kansas. This area forms one of the important links in the nation-wide network of refuges to be established under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act.

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BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS.

The estimates for 1933 contemplate the discontinuance of the heading, "Salaries and Expenses," and the annual subappropriations, "General Administration" and "Highway Investigations," heretofore provided under this heading, and the financing of these activities from the administrative fund provided by appropriations under the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, as amended. In order to provide for this modification the existing introductory paragraph and subappropriations referred to are omitted from the estimates and a new introductory paragraph is submitted for 1933, the terms of which are self-explanatory.

(a) ADMINISTRATION

This item is not included in the 1933 budget as the activities previously carried under this appropriation will be financed from the administrative fund of the Federal Aid Highway Act in future. Expenditures for 1932 are being handled in this manner also.

(b) HIGHWAY INVESTIGATIONS

This item is not included in the 1933 budget as the activities previously carried under this appropriation will be financed from the administrative fund of the Federal Aid Highway Act in future. Expenditures during 1932 are being handled in this manner also.

(c) FEDERAL AID HIGHWAY SYSTEM

(This item is transferred from the group of miscellaneous items heretofore appearing at the end of the bill.)

Appropriation in Agricultural Act, 1932	$125,000,000	
Budget Estimate, 1933	109,000,000	
Decrease	16,000,000	(1)

(1) The reduction of $16,000,000 submitted for 1933 is based on the provision contained in the Emergency Construction Act approved December 20, 1930 (Public No. 550, 71st Congress - 46 Stat., p 1030), to cover the first installment of the reimbursement for $80,000,000 emergency Federal Aid funds appropriated for advances to the States. The proviso referred to in the Emergency Construction Act is as follows:

> "Provided, That the sums so advanced shall be reimbursed to the Federal Government over a period of five years, commencing with the fiscal year 1933, by making deductions from regular apportionments made from future authorizations for carrying out the provisions of such Act as amended and supplemented."

The situation from the expenditure standpoint is shown as follows:

Funds Available, 1932:	
1. Agricultural Act	$125,000,000
Less 1932 appropriation expended in 1931	25,545,805
	99,454,195
2. Plus estimated supplemental appropriation, 1932, to be submitted later, for Deficiency Act	60,545,805
Estimated Total Available, 1932	160,000,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	109,000,000
Decrease	51,000,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Federal Aid Highway System	$135,593,862(a)	$160,000,000(b)	$109,000,000	$51,000,000(1)

(a) Exclusive of $20,296,266 expended 1931 on account of advance to States under Emergency Construction Act.

(b) Exclusive of $58,917,000 expended 1932 on account of advance to States under Emergency Construction Act.

(1) The decrease of $51,000,000 consists of --

(a) A reduction of $16,000,000 to cover the first reimbursement installment on account of the emergency Federal Aid funds advanced to the States during the fiscal years 1931 and 1932 in accordance with the Emergency Construction Act approved December 20, 1930.

(b) A reduction of $35,000,000 in view of the present estimate of $109,000,000 as being sufficient to meet payments to the States until funds to be submitted for the 1934 appropriation Act become available.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Under this appropriation the Federal Government cooperates with the several States and the Territory of Hawaii in improving the Federal Aid Highway System as provided in the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, and subsequent amendments. The Federal Aid Highway System is often referred to as the 7 per cent system because the mileage in each State was initially limited to 7 per cent of the total highway mileage in such State. The routes in the system were selected by the States and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture. On June 30, 1931, the system included 196,877 miles of the principal highways of the country and connected all the principal cities, county seats and other market centers in the United States. About 89,000 miles of this system have been improved with Federal aid and more than 19,000 miles additional were under construction or approved for construction on June 30, 1931. The initiation of and immediate supervision of the construction of Federal aid projects is under the State Highway Departments with engineers of the Bureau of Public Roads making frequent inspections and following and approving all work from the inception of a project until its completion. This cooperative highway work was started by the Act of July 11, 1916, and since 1925 each Congress has authorized the appropriation of funds for a two year program, the authorizations for the fiscal years 1932 and 1933 being $125,000,000. This authorization was apportioned on October 15, 1931, and was immediately available for new projects. Funds are appropriated as needed to make payments to States on projects approved under the authorization.

(d) ADVANCES TO STATES -- EMERGENCY CONSTRUCTION.

The schedule contained in the Budget indicates the expenditures 1931 and 1932 under this special appropriation, as follows:

	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932
Grants to States	$20,296,266	$58,916,934
Transferred to:		
Interior Department ...	578,800	---
Forest Service	53,000	---
Unobligated Balance	---	155,000
Total	20,928,066	59,071,934

(e) FLOOD RELIEF, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

Explanation: The Language submitted is recommended to make available until June 30, 1933, the unexpended balance (estimated at $500,000) of the $1,311,628.50 already appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Acts approved May 27, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 386) and June 2, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 489).

(f) FLOOD RELIEF, ALABAMA

Explanation: The language submitted is recommended to make available until June 30, 1933, the unexpended balance (estimated at $600,000) of the $1,630,000 already appropriated for the purpose of carrying out the provision of the Act approved March 12, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 84)

(g) FLOOD RELIEF, FLORIDA

(h) FLOOD RELIEF, MISSOURI, MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA AND ARKANSAS

(i) FLOOD RELIEF, VERMONT, NEW HAMPSHIRE, AND KENTUCKY

Explanation: The schedules contained in the Budget indicate estimated expenditures under these three items.

(j) PUBLIC LANDS HIGHWAYS

Explanation: The language submitted is necessary in order to make available until June 30, 1933, the unexpended balance (estimated at $1,000,000) of the $3,000,000 already appropriated by the Emergency Construction Act approved December 20, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 1030) and the availability of which was extended to the fiscal year 1932 by the Deficiency Act of March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1552) to carry out the provisions of the Act approved June 24, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 805) for roads on unappropriated or unreserved public lands, non-taxable Indian lands, and so forth. Continuation of availability of this appropriation is necessary in order to provide for authorized obligations which may not be consummated prior to June 30, 1932, and for supervision of work which will carry over into the fiscal year 1933.

(k) MT. VERNON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY

Explanation: The schedules submitted in the Budget for 1933 set forth estimated expenditures during 1931 and 1932 under this heading. Appropriations totaling $7,200,000 have been made for construction of this highway and it is expected that it will be opened for traffic during the early part of the calendar year 1932.

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Note-The appropriation for Forest Roads and Trails is included in the Miscellaneous Section.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

(a) GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$30,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	40,000
Increase	10,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
General Administration	---	$30,000	$40,000	+$10,000 (1)

(1) Apparent increase, $10,000, by transfer from the sub-appropriation for Agricultural Engineering, which is reduced accordingly. The transfer of this amount is recommended to cover salaries and general expenses of a member of the technical staff who has been designated as Assistant Chief of the Bureau, an Auditor of accounts, and other miscellaneous expenses which are essential to the effective operation of the Bureau and which cannot be met with the appropriation as it now stands.

ACTIVITIES UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This appropriation provides for the general administrative expenses of the Bureau, including finance and accounts, property records, mails and files, etc.

(b) AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$553,840
Budget Estimate, 1933	485,290
Decrease	68,550*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Utilization of Water in Irrigation.....	$ 44,252	$ 69,400	$ 66,400	-$ 3,000 (1)
Irrigation Conduits and Structures.....	36,137	37,400	35,400	- 2,000 (5)
Customs, Regulations and Laws Relating to Irrigation.....	8,011	8,000	7,500	- 500 (5)
Run-off and Hydraulics of Drainage Channels.....	35,179	34,920	32,500	- 2,420 (1)
Drainage of Farm Lands.....	37,444	28,000	26,000	- 2,000 (5)
Customs, Regulations and Laws Relating to Drainage.....	-----	11,000	10,000	- 1,000 (5)
Control of Soil Erosion.....	7,000	7,000	7,000	-----
Development of Farm Lands.....	15,674	15,850	14,850	- 1,000 (5)
Livestock Shelters and Appurtenances.....	6,122	12,000	11,500	- 500 (5)
Improvement of Farm Homes.....	-----	4,000	-----	- 4,000 (3)
Farm Building Construction Details	22	6,010	-----	- 6,010 (4)
Farm Storages.....	8,704	22,500	19,880	- 2,620 (1)
Storage and Transportation of Perishable Products.....	4,654	5,000	5,000	-----
Corn Borer Control Machinery....	79,475	76,000	60,000	- 16,000 (1)
Fertilizer Distributing Machinery.....	12,606	24,000	23,000	- 1,000 (1)
Sugar Beet Production Machinery.	5,974	14,000	13,500	- 500 (5)
Cotton Production Machinery.....	6,837	14,000	14,000	-----
Sugar Cane Harvesting Machinery.	-----	10,000	-----	- 10,000 (1)
Corn Production Machinery.....	-----	15,000	14,000	- 1,000 (5)
Utilization and Cost of Farm Power and Machinery.....	5,592	10,000	10,000	-----
Machinery for Controlling Insect Pests.....	9,960	9,960	9,960	-----
Artificial Drying of Crops.....	8,466	12,500	12,500	-----
Cotton Ginning.....	70,535	55,000	50,000	- 5,000 (5)
Miscellaneous Research.....	10,600	20,600	10,600	- 10,000 (2)
Advice and Assistance.....	35,535	31,700	31,700	-----
	448,779	553,840	485,290	- 68,550*

* Apparent decrease, $68,550; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $53,550, as it is contemplated that savings of $15,000 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

The decrease of $68,550 in appropriations is explained as follows:

(1) The six projects listed below are projects which while reduced for 1933 have also been reduced during 1932 in connection with the general program for reduction of government expenditures. The apparent decrease for 1933, the estimated savings for 1932, and the net, or actual decrease involved in the further reduction contemplated for 1933 are as follows:

Project	Apparent decrease 1933	Savings 1932	Actual or net decrease 1933
Utilization of Water in Irrigation.....	$ 3,000	$ 1,000	$ 2,000
Run-off and Hydraulics of Drainage Channels.....	2,420	500	1,920
Farm Storages.....	2,620	700	1,920
Corn Borer Control Machinery..	16,000	2,300	13,700
Fertilizer Distributing Machinery	1,000	500	500
Sugar Cane Harvesting Machinery	10,000	10,000	----
	35,040	15,000	20,040

Apparent decrease on these six projects $35,040; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $20,040, since a $15,000 saving for 1932 is contemplated, $2,700 as a result of operating economies in connection with this work; $2,300 due to the transfer of one senior agricultural engineer to Washington November 16, and charging only a part of his time thereafter to Corn Borer Control Machinery; and $10,000 by postponement until the finances permit of investigations of Sugar Cane Harvesting Machinery for which increase was provided in 1932 Appropriation Act. This $15,000 is dropped from the appropriation for 1933 and the additional reduction of $20,040 will be met by further econonomies.

(2) Apparent reduction of $10,000 under Miscellaneous Research for 1933 by transfer to the sub-appropriation, "Administrative Expenses".

(3) Decrease of $4,000, by discontinuance of project, "Improvement of Farm Homes".

(4) Decrease of $6,010, by discontinuance of project, "Farm Building Construction Details".

(5) Decreases in this group, of $13,500, which will be met by reduction in expenditures on projects as follows:

Project	Reduction
Irrigation Conduits and Structures	$ 2,000
Customs, Regulations and Laws Relating to Irrigation	500
Drainage of Farm Lands	2,000
Customs, Regulations and Laws Relating to Drainage	1,000
Development of Farm Lands	1,000
Livestock Shelters and Appurtenances	500
Sugar Beet Production Machinery	500
Corn Production Machinery	1,000
Cotton Ginning	5,000
	13,500

Activities under Appropriation for Agricultural Engineering

The work being done under this appropriation consists of research, both field and laboratory, conducted generally in cooperation with other bureaus of the Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural experiment stations, and, in a few cases, with other agencies such as trade associations. The work falls into six subject-matter groups relating to the application of engineering to agriculture, which may be designated as follows: (1) Irrigation; (2) drainage, including soil erosion control; (3) development of farm lands; (4) structures; (5) storage and transportation of perishable products; and (6) mechanical equipment.

Each of these six groups includes one or more projects under way so that in the ultimate sub-division the bureau deals with twenty-three definite research projects besides two more designated respectively as miscellaneous research, and advice and assistance. Under miscellaneous research are classed those minor research activities, chiefly of a preliminary character, which ultimately may develop into primary projects. Advice and assistance refers to the giving out of information such as by letter, farmers' bulletins, motion pictures, exhibits, and radio.

Irrigation

The irrigation work includes a number of sub-projects all of which may be grouped as studies of the utilization and apportionment of water for irrigation, and the organization, operation and maintenance of irrigation enterprises. This work is confined to the arid and semi-arid sections of the United States and has for its fundamental purpose the conservation of irrigation water supply through the development of the best methods of obtaining and handling water, from its original source to its final application to the land.

Drainage, including Soil Erosion Control

The Bureau's work in drainage may be broadly described as investigations of design, construction, operation and maintenance of drainage structures and the organization and development of drainage districts. The primary purpose is to develop information which when applied will result in securing effective drainage at the lowest cost. In the field of soil erosion control the Bureau is charged with the engineering phases of the Department's study to develop the best methods of controlling soil erosion.

Farm Land Development

The subject of farm land development includes studies, the ultimate purpose of which is to make the most effective use of farm land. The engineering phases are directed toward putting farms in the best possible physical condition to accomplish that end. More specifically, the Bureau's work deals with methods of removing obstructions to cultivation, the readjustment of field sizes and shapes, the provision of adequate drainage and erosion control measures, and the like.

Farm Structures

With regard to farm structures the Bureau views these, with the exception of the farm dwelling, merely as means to accomplish specific ends. The studies therefore include the determination of the requirements that various buildings must meet and, the development of structural procedure by which these objects will be accomplished. For example, what are the requirements for a structure to store small grains on the farm; how can they best be made? What are the structural characteristics of a dairy barn that will result in the margest income?

Transportation and Storage of Perishables

The work in connection with the transportation and storage of perishable products consists of experimental engineering studies which have as their object the marketing of perishable products with the least possible loss. In particular, work is being done at this time on the improvement of the refrigerator cars from the standpoint of heat insulation.

Mechanical Equipment

In the field of mechanical equipment the Bureau's work is designed to determine definitely the working requirements of the various machines and implements employed on farms. The work divides itself into three classes: (1) Studies relating to the adaptation of machines to the planting, tillage and harvesting of particular crops; (2) The processing of crops as, for instance, artificial grain and forage drying; and (3) The use of mechanical means of combating crop pests.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

(a) GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 290,030
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	289,390
Decrease.....	640

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
General Administration.....	$ 289,019	$ 290,030	$ 289,390	- $ 640 (1)

(1) Apparent decrease of $640, but no decrease in actual expenditures. While savings estimated at $3,030 are being undertaken under this appropriation during 1932 by postponement of replacement of equipment and other miscellaneous economies the reduction of $640 proposed for 1933 is the maximum that can be effected without severe impairment to the work.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This appropriation is for expenses of the office of the chief and assistant chiefs of the bureau, and of various service sections such as personnel, stenographic, photographic, audits and accounts, and property and supplies, which serve the whole bureau.

(b) FARM MANAGEMENT AND PRACTICE

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 480,760
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	455,467
Decrease.....	25,293*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Agricultural Finance.....	$ 58,582	$ 74,750	$ 72,750	- $2,000 (1)
Land Economics and Land Utilization.....	107,628	104,920	102,260	- 2,660 (2)
Farm Population and Rural Life..	32,363	34,240	32,000	- 2,240 (3)
Farm Management.....	103,285	108,820	103,827	- 4,993 (4)
Corn Borer Research.....	35,702	40,160	36,760	- 3,400 (5)
Cost of Production.....	114,046	117,870	107,870	- 10,000 (6)
	451,606	480,760	455,467	- 25,293 *

* Apparent decrease, $25,293; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $10,533, as it is contemplated that savings of $14,760 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

The decrease of $10,533 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) "Agricultural Finance":

Savings due to operating economies and postponements (1932 and continued in 1933).....$ 2,000

(2) "Land Economics and Land Utilization":

Reduction in 1933 to be met by operating economies and some curtailment of field activities..... 2,660

(3) "Farm Population and Rural Life":

Savings due to operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933)..... 2,240

(4) "Farm Management":

Savings due to operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933).....	3,000
Additional reduction 1933.....	1,993
	4,993

(5) "Corn Borer Research":

Savings due to operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933).....	1,760
Additional reduction 1933.....	1,640
	3,400

(6) "Cost of Production":

Savings due to operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933).....	5,760
Additional reduction 1933.....	4,240
	10,000

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists chiefly of economic research dealing primarily with production problems. The work covers farm organization and management problems, cost of production, agricultural credit, insurance, taxation, farm ownership and tenancy, labor, land settlement and utilization, and farm life problems.

(c) MARKETING AND DISTRIBUTING FARM PRODUCTS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 900,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	819,420
Decrease.....	80,580*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Marketing Fruits & Vegetables....	$ 85,630	$ 89,700	$ 85,200	- $4,500(1)
Market Price Trends and Transportation.....	120,661	143,880	120,000	- 23,880(2)
Marketing Livestock, Meats & Wool.....	96,364	96,880	89,000	- 7,880(3)
Marketing Dairy & Poultry Prods..	36,971	39,780	36,500	- 3,280(4)
Marketing Hay, Feed & Seed.....	65,875	65,900	62,100	- 3,800(5)
Cotton Handling & Marketing.....	32,758	32,960	30,000	- 2,960(6)
Cotton Standards & Testing.....	41,295	43,000	41,000	- 2,000(7)
Utilization of Cotton.....	33,710	33,500	31,000	- 2,500(8)
Investigation of Cottom Ginning..	44,984	45,000	43,000	- 2,000(9)
State Cooperation in Marketing Work.....	26,010	35,000	26,000	- 9,000(10)
Grain Investigation.....	99,148	99,660	96,000	- 3,660(11)
Market Information.....	43,296	43,200	42,000	- 1,200(12)
Outlook Reports.....	118,886	121,440	117,620	- 3,820(13)
Marketing Tobacco.....	-	10,100	-	- 10,100(14)
	845,588	900,000	819,420	- 80,580*

* Apparent decrease, $80,580; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $6,900, since $8,080 represents transfers of salaries to the roll of the Office of the Secretary, and it is contemplated that a saving of $65,600 will be effected during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

The decrease of $80,580 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) "Marketing Fruits and Vegetables":

Savings due to operating economies and postponements (1932 and continued in 1933).....	$ 4,000
Additional reduction, 1933.....	500
	4,500

(2) "Market Price Trends and Transportation":

Savings contemplated by holding in reserve the increased funds which were appropriated for the current year for and expansion of research work, and as a result of operating economies (1932 and continued 1933).....$ 23,880

(3) "Marketing Livestock, Meats and Wool":

Savings due to operating economies and postponements (1932 and continued 1933).....	6,880
Additional reduction, 1933.....	1,000
	7,880

(4) "Marketing Dairy and Poultry Products":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	1,600
Apparent reduction 1933 account transfer salary at $1,680 to roll of Office of Secretary.....	1,680
	3,280

(5) "Marketing Hay, Feed and Seed":

Savings due to operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933).....	2,800
Additional reduction, 1933.....	1,000
	3,800

(6) "Cotton Handling and Marketing":

Savings due to postponement of work (1932 and continued in 1933).....	1,960
Additional reduction, 1933.....	1,000
	2,960

(7) "Cotton Standards and Testing":

Savings due to operating economies and postponements (1932 and continued in 1933).....	1,500
Additional reduction, 1933.....	500
	2,000

(8) "Utilization of Cotton":

Savings due to operating economies and postponements (1932 and continued in 1933).....	2,500

(9) "Investigation of Cotton Ginning":

Savings due to postponements and operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933)	$ 1,500
Additional reduction, 1933	500
	2,000

(10) "State Cooperation in Marketing Work":

Savings due to curtailment of cooperative projects (1932 and continued in 1933)	2,600
Apparent additional reduction, 1933, due to transfer of salaries amounting to $6,400 to roll of Office of Secretary	6,400
	9,000

(11) "Grain Investigation":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933)	2,660
Additional reduction, 1933	1,000
	3,660

(12) "Market Information":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933)	1,200

(13) "Outlook Reports":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933)	2,420
Additional reduction, 1933	1,400
	3,820

(14) "Marketing Tobacco":

The entire allotment has been held in reserve during the current year as a part of the general plan of reducing expenditures and is dropped from the appropriation for 1933	10,100

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists primarily of research work on the economic problems of marketing. Studies are made of the trends of production, demand, and prices of farm products. These studies are basic to the "outlook reports". In the outlook reports all available data are assembled and analyzed for the purpose of assisting farmers in making sound plans for the farming year before the time for planting and breeding. The work under this appropriation aims to furnish the farmer information which will lead him to avoid losses which come from extreme variations of over and under production. In addition the physical problems connected with handling, grading, packing, shipping and marketing of products are studied and recommendations are made for improvements. Numerous laboratory studies are carried on, such as spinning tests of various types and grades of cotton, milling, baking and chemical tests connected with the grading of grain. Work is being done to establish additional uses for cotton. Standardized grades have been prepared for a large number of products and demonstrational work is carried on to educate the producers and the trade in their use. Continuation of the work under this appropriation is of utmost importance in meeting the demand for basic information.

(d) CROP AND LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES

Funds Available, 1932:	
1. Agricultural Act.....	$ 1,187,500
2. Deduct amount transferred for 1933 to new subappropriation for Foreign Competition and Demand.....	- 383,380
Total Appropriation, 1932	804,120
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	790,320
Decrease.....	13,800 *

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Crop and Livestock Estimates.....	$718,360	$ 719,360	$ 707,060	$ -12,300(1)
Production & Marketing Statistics..	84,660	84,760	83,260	- 1,500(2)
	803,020	804,120	790,320	-13,800*

* Apparent decrease, $13,800; but no actual decrease in anticipated expenditures as it is contemplated that savings of $14,500 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

The decrease of $13,800 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) "Crop and Livestock Estimates":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....$ 12,300

(2) "Production and Marketing Statistics":

Operating savings ($2,200 for 1932 and $1,500 continued for 1933)..... 1,500

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

In the interest of simplicity and directness, it is recommended that a separate subappropriation item be included covering the work on Foreign Competition and Demand and that the first proviso to the item for Crop and Livestock Estimates, which has covered this item heretofore, be omitted.

On June 5, 1930, an Act was approved, entitled "An Act to promote the agriculture of the United States by expanding in the foreign field the service now rendered by the United States Department of Agriculture in acquiring and diffusing useful information regarding agriculture, and for other purposes."

Both the item for Crop and Livestock Estimates and for the Foreign Service represent major activities in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which are entirely separate in organization and it is believed that confusion will be avoided if each item is set up as a separate subappropriation.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of the estimates of crops and livestock, and the compilation and publication of statistical data relating to production and marketing. This work provides the basic data for all research and service work relating to the economics of agriculture. Estimates of acreages and forecasts of the production of the various crops and statistics of numbers and value of livestock and livestock products, are prepared as well as a large volume of related information. The reports cover more than 91 crops or classes of livestock.

(e) FOREIGN COMPETITION AND DEMAND

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	---
Transferred from appropriation for Crop & Livestock Est.	$ 383,380
Total Appropriation, 1932.....	383,380
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	371,190
Decrease.....	12,190

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Foreign Competition & Demand...	$152,025	$383,380	$371,190	$ - 12,190(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $12,190; the total reduction, however, will be $21,190, since the Department will be obliged to absorb an amount of $9,000 covering the salary and expenses of a forester stationed in Europe. This expense is being borne by the Federal Farm Board during 1932 but this arrangement cannot be continued during 1933. During 1932, however, a saving of $15,000 is contemplated, consequently the net reduction for 1933 will be $6,190, which will be met by further operating economies.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation covers studies of the agricultural situation in foreign countries as it affects the demand for American agricultural products, and the potential competition of foreign agricultural products with those of the United States. Although work has been carried on in the foreign field by the bureau for many years, special legislation was enacted by the last Congress providing for the organization of a foreign agricultural service. This act provides for the acquiring of information regarding world competition and demand for agricultural products and the production, marketing, and distribution of said products in foreign countries, and the dissemination of this information throughout the United States for the benefit of farmers and others. It provides also for investigation of any economic phase of the agricultural industry, and for the demonstration of standards for agricultural products in foreign countries, and other matters.

(f) MARKET INSPECTION OF FARM PRODUCTS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$ 580,026
Budget Estimate, 1933	541,896
Decrease	38,130*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables	$307,741	$320,906	$312,896	$ -8,010(1)
Grading of Canned Fruits and Vegts.	-	30,000	20,000	-10,000(2)
Grading of Dairy and Poultry Prod.	40,797	47,120	42,000	- 5,120(3)
Inspection of Hay, beans, broomcorn, etc.	57,449	63,000	58,000	- 5,000(4)
Grading of Meats	32,018	44,000	38,000	- 6,000(5)
Grading of Tobacco	66,740	70,000	66,000	- 4,000(6)
Grading of Rice	5,102	5,000	5,000	-
	509,847	580,026	541,896	-38,130*

* Apparent decrease, $38,130; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $12,904, since a saving of $25,226 is contemplated in 1932 as a result of operating economies. This $25,226 is dropped from the appropriation for 1933, and the additional reduction of $12,904 will be met by further retrenchment in operating expenses.

The decrease of $38,130 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) "Inspection of Fruits and Vegetables:"

Savings as a result of operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933)	$ 2,106
Additional reduction to be met by withdrawing the service from Birmingham, Ala. and from Toledo, O. for a part of the year	5,904
These are the two points at which there is the least demand for the service at the present time.	8,010

(2) "Grading of Canned Fruits and Vegetables:"

A saving of $10,000 is contemplated during 1932, and is dropped from the appropriation for 1933. This is a new activity and it is planned to limit the service to those points where there is a most urgent demand.....$10,000

(3) "Grading of Dairy and Poultry Products:"

Operating savings 1932, and continued in 1933.....	2,120
Additional reduction, 1933.....	3,000
	5,120

(4) "Inspection of Hay, Beans and Broomcorn:"

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	3,000
Additional reduction, 1933.....	2,000
	5,000

(5) "Grading of Meats:"

A saving is contemplated during 1932 and money dropped from estimates for 1933 as a result of not extending the service to Denver..... 6,000

(6) "Grading of Tobacco:"

Savings due to operating economies (1932 and continued in 1933).....	$ 2,000
Additional reduction, 1933.....	2,000
	4,000

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This appropriation covers the inspection and grading services on fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, hay, beans, seeds, broomcorn, rice, peanuts, meats and tobacco. This service is permissive in character, the Federal inspector performing the service only at the request of an interested party and issuing certificates which are prima facie evidence in the courts of the United States as to the quality and condition of the shipment inspected.

The inspection work is one of the most popular activities of the bureau and the demand for the service is constantly greater than can be met with available facilities although increases in the appropriation have been granted from year to year. It is in a large measure self-supporting, but can not be made entirely so. While it is a permissive service, it has the effect of regulation, since the mere fact that a Federal inspector is available who can be called upon to inspect a shipment, acts as a deterrent upon receivers who might reject a shipment without sufficient cause, or indulge in other sharp practices. For this reason inspectors are maintained in certain receiving markets, at the urgent request of shippers, although there may not be inspection work at all times to make the work self-supporting.

(g) MARKET NEWS SERVICE

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 1,498,020
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	1,406,220
Decrease.....	91,800*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Market News Service on Livestock, Meats and Wool.....	$ 517,211	$ 547,537	$ 518,617	-$28,920(1)
Market News Service on Fruits and Vegetables.....	524,330	588,230	558,730	- 29,500(2)
Market News Service on Dairy and Poultry Products.....	203,240	211,624	199,844	- 11,780(3)
Market News Service on Grain, Hay, Feed and Seed.....	114,160	120,629	111,029	- 9,600(4)
Market News Service on Tobacco...	-	30,000	18,000	- 12,000(5)
	1,358,941	1,498,020	1,406,220	- 91,800*

* Apparent decrease, $91,800; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $45,380, since a saving of $46,420 is contemplated during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

The decrease of $91,800 is explained as follows:

(1) "Market News Service on Livestock, Meats and Wool":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	$ 12,420
Additional reduction to be met by curtailing certain activities.....	16,500
	28,920

Plans are being made to close the office at Nashville, Tennessee. Effort will be made, however, to serve the territory to transferring the Nashville mailing lists to Louisville, Ky., and East St. Louis, Ill. Other economies of operation will be effected at various points.

(2) "Market News Service on Fruits and Vegetables":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933)..... 13,000

Additional reduction, 1933, of $16,500. It is planned to discontinue the leased telegraph wire service at Boise, Idaho, and Spokane, Wash. It is believed that Salt Lake City information can be forwarded to Idaho by mail from Ogden, which will meet the needs of the community at less expense than is now being incurred. The branch office at Spokane will be discontinued and the mailing list for reports transferred to Seattle, Wash. and Portland, Oreg. In addition it will be possible to discontinue one or two temporary stations

in producing sections. It is probable that certain cooperative relationships will be terminated on account of retrenchment in State expenditures..... $ 16,500
29,500

(3) "Market News Service on Dairy and Poultry Products":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933)..... 4,500
Additional reduction will be met by a retrenchment in the number of reports issued and a general reduction in operating expenses wherever they can be made..... 7,280
11,780

(4) "Market News Service on Grain, Hay, Feed and Seed":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933)..... 4,500
Additional reduction to be met by further reduction in operating costs and a curtailment of activities wherever they can be worked out with least disturbance to the service..... 5,100
9,600

(5) "Market News Service on Tobacco":

A saving of $12,000 is contemplated during 1932 and dropped from the estimates for 1933..... 12,000

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The market news service is built upon the leased wire telegraph system. The bureau obtains under contract the exclusive use of certain telegraph wires throughout the day, and employs its own telegraphers who transmit the market information over the wires in code and decode the incoming messages. The market reporters are in the markets early in the morning and report receipts and prices. The information goes over the leased wire to Washington and to all branch offices where it is combined with other reports and released to the public. In addition, telegraph and mail reports are furnished the bureau by common carriers and other reporters. A constant stream of market information is kept going over the wires and is given publicity throughout the country by telephone, telegraph, radio, mail, bulletin boards, newspapers and otherwise.

(h) ESTIMATES OF COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$420,000
Budget Estimate, 1933...	381,000
Decrease.....	39,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Grade & Staple Estimates.....	$ 414,485	$ 420,000	$ 381,000	- $ 39,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $39,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $9,000, since a saving of $30,000 is contemplated in 1932 as a result of operating economies. This $30,000 has been dropped from the appropriation for 1933 and the additional reduction of $9,000 will be met by further economies.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of gathering information and publishing a report on the grade, staple length, and tenderability on future contracts, of cotton carried over on August 1, of each year, and reports at stated intervals carrying similar information on the growing crop. The data on which the carry-over estimate is based are obtained by classing a representative portion of the cotton carried over in consuming establishments, public storage and compresses, and on the farms. Estimates of the crop are based on the classification of cotton furnished by gins so selected as to represent a fair sample of the cotton ginned in the United States. This work was provided for by a special Act approved March 3, 1927. Previous to the enactment of this law, no authentic statistical information was available as to the quality of the cotton carry-over or of the crop. This information is of utmost importance to the producers and the trade.

(i) TOBACCO STOCKS AND STANDARDS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 25,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	24,800
Decrease.....	200

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Tobacco Stocks and Standards....	$ 24,786	$ 25,000	$ 24,800	- $200(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $200; no actual decrease in contemplated expenditures since a saving of $1,000 is contemplated in the current year as a result of operating economies.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of the compilation of quarterly reports on the stocks of leaf tobacco in the hands of dealers and manufacturers, according to type, form and grade, and whether of "new" or "old" crops. Standardized grade specifications have been prepared and further research and demonstrational work is being done on the handling and marketing of tobacco. This work was provided for by the "Tobacco Stocks and Standards' Act".

(j) ENFORCEMENT OF THE PERISHABLE AGRICULTURAL COMMODITES ACT

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 350,000
Deduct amount made available in 1931.....	35,800
Total appropriation, 1932.....	314,200
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	177,300
Decrease.....	136,900

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Enforcement of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act...	$ 78,982	$314,200	$ 177,300	- $136,900(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $136,900; no actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, however, since a saving of $132,300 is contemplated during 1932, and salaries incident to legal work, amounting to $11,540 have been transferred to the roll of the Office of the Secretary. This service is a new activity and the staff is being organized slowly. For this reason a very substantial saving has been possible during the current year.

CHANGE OF LANGUAGE

It is recommended that the language "of which $100,000 shall be immediately available" be omitted.

This provision was necessary in the appropriation for 1932 in order to finance work which was begun in the fiscal year 1931, but there is no need for such a provision in the appropriation for 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of carrying out the provisions of the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, approved June 10, 1930. The general purpose of this act is to regulate certain practices in the marketing of fruits and vegetables in interstate and foreign commerce. This regulation is accomplished through a system of licensing of handlers of these commodities. The act stipulates certain practices which are declared to be unlawful. The more important of these practices are the making of fraudulent charges by commission merchants or brokers; the rejection by a buyer of a shipment upon its arrival in the market, or the failure to deliver on the part of the seller without reasonable cause; the dumping or destruction without reasonable cause of fruits and vegetables when received by commission merchants; and the making of any fraudulent or misleading statements by the handlers of these commodities concerning the condition or quality or disposition thereof; or the failure or refusal to correctly account therefor.

(k) ENFORCEMENT OF THE U.S.COTTON FUTURES ACT AND U.S.COTTON STANDARDS ACT

Funds Available, 1932:	
(1) Agricultural Act.....	$ 236,560
(2) 1st Deficiency Act, 1931, available for 1932.....	75,000
Total Appropriation, 1932.....	311,560
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	291,860
Decrease.....	19,700*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Administration of the Acts.....	$ 20,206	$ 19,950	$ 19,450	- $ 500(1)
Future & Spot Market Investigation & Cotton Price Quotation.....	58,889	62,400	61,000	- 1,400(2)
Preparation & Distribution of Official Cotton Standards.....	153,658	154,210	146,410	- 7,800(3)
Supervision of Cotton Classing...	-	75,000	65,000	- 10,000(4)
	232,753	311,560	291,860	- 19,700*

* Apparent decrease, $19,700; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $5,675, since a saving of $14,025 is contemplated in 1932 as a result of operative economies. This $14,025 has been dropped from the appropriation and the additional reduction of $5,675 will be met by further economies.

The decrease of $19,700 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) "Administration of the Act":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....$	500

(2) "Future and Spot Market Investigation and Cotton Price Quotation":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	1,400

(3) "Preparation and Distribution of Official Cotton Standards":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	5,800
Additional reductions, 1933.....	2,000
	7,800

(4) "Supervision of Cotton Classing":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	6,325
Additional funds were appropriated for this purpose in 1932 and a part of this is being dropped from this appropriation in 1933 as a part of the general program for reducing expenditures.....	3,675
	10,000

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of carrying out the provisions of the two regulatory Acts. Both the Cotton Futures and Cotton Standards Acts authorize the Department to promulgate standards for cotton. The Cotton Futures Act provides for the regulation of the cotton futures exchange and for the classification of cotton tendered for delivery on future contracts. Under this act supervision is maintained over designated spot markets, and a cotton price quotation service is maintained. In addition to furnishing authentic information of prices these quotations serve as a basis for the settlement for cotton, other than middling, delivered on future contracts. The Cotton Standards Act makes mandatory the use of the official cotton standards in interstate and foreign commerce. Copies of the official standards are prepared and sold to the public. No other agency is permitted to prepare these standards.

(1) ENFORCEMENT OF THE U. S. GRAIN STANDARDS ACT

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$860,040
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	837,170
Decrease.....	22,870*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expenditures 1931	Estimate 1932	Estimate 1933	Increase or decrease
Administration of the Act.....	$777,141	$791,040	$771,170	- $19,870(1)
Inspection Efficiency.....	37,269	39,000	37,000	- 2,000(2)
Board of Review.....	29,098	30,000	29,000	- 1,000(3)
	843,508	860,040	837,170	- 22,870*

* Apparent decrease, $22,870; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $5,830, since a saving of $17,040 is contemplated in 1932 as a result of operating economies. This $17,040 is dropped from the appropriation for 1933 and the additional reduction of $5,830 will be met by further operating economies.

The decrease of $22,870, in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) "Administration of the Act":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	$ 15,540
Additional reduction, 1933.....	4,330
	19,870

(2) "Inspection Efficiency":

Operating saving (1932 and continued in 1933).....	1,000
Additional reduction, 1933.....	1,000
	2,000

(3) "Board of Review":

Operating savings (1932 and continued in 1933).....	500
Additional reduction, 1933.....	500
	1,000

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Under the law this Department is charged with: (1) establishment of official grain standards for each kind of grain, the use of which is mandatory in case of interstate and foreign commerce transactions, and the enforcement of a correct and uniform application thereof by inspectors who are licensed by this Department; (2) determination of the true grade of individual lots of grain upon appeal by any interested party.

The enforcement of the Grain Standards Act requires a large organization to supervise the work of licensed inspectors and to prevent infractions of the law. All grain shipped by grade in interstate commerce must be inspected by a licensed inspector. This results in an enormous number of inspections. The Federal Grain Supervisors work constantly to check up the work of the licensed graders.

(m) ADMINISTRATION OF THE U. S. WAREHOUSE ACT

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 312,200
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	313,020
Increase.....	820

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expenditure 1931	Estimate 1932	Estimate 1933	Increase or decrease
Administration of the Act.....	$ 284,673	$ 312,200	$ 313,020	+$ 820(1)

(1) Apparent increase, $820; actual increase in anticipated expenditures, $8,820, since a saving of $8,000 is contemplated in 1932 as a result of operating economies. The work under the warehouse act is of particular importance at this time because of its relation to the handling of the large surpluses of many agricultural commodities. Cooperative associations, particularly, are insisting that their products be stored in Federally licensed warehouses since the receipts from such warehouses provide much needed collateral for their members. The Department's work under the warehouse act is of direct and immediate value in the present situation and the demand for licenses should be met promptly, if possible. While, therefore, a saving of $8,000 is contemplated during the current year, it is not believed that it will be possible to effect a similar reduction in 1933 without refusing the service to many warehousemen who are seeking licenses. For this reason, no reduction and the slight increase provided for are urgently recommended.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this division consists of inspecting warehouses for the storage of farm products and issuing licenses to warehouse men who comply with the law. A continuous check is kept upon the operations of the licensed warehouses. The main purposes of the Warehouse Act are to safeguard the storage of farm products and to furnish a warehouse receipt which will be acceptable as collateral for loans and thus furnish the farmer with a means of securing credit as an aid to the orderly marketing of his crop. The Act covers the warehousing of grain, cotton, wool, tobacco, peanuts, broomcorn, dried beans, sirup, dried fruit, canned goods, potatoes, cottonseed and cold pack fruit and seeds. Branch offices are maintained in sections where large quantities of farm products are warehoused.

(n) ENFORCEMENT OF THE STANDARD CONTAINER, HAMPER AND PRODUCE AGENCY ACTS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 45,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	44,300
Decrease.....	700

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expenditure 1931	Estimate 1932	Estimate 1933	Increase or decrease
Standard Container, Hamper and Produce Agency Acts.....	$ 40,661	$ 45,000	$ 44,300	- $ 700(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $700; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $200, since it is contemplated that a saving of $500 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program of reduction in expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of administering the provisions of three separate Acts as follows:

The Standard Container Act of 1916 provided standards for climax baskets and other containers for small fruits and berries. The Standard Hamper Act of 1928 provided standards for hampers, round stave baskets, and splint baskets for fruits and vegetables. Thousands of samples of containers are measured each year and much educational work is done to help manufacturers keep their products within the specifications provided by law. The Produce Agency Act forbids the destruction of dumping or products without good and sufficient cause by commission merchants and others and requires them to account for all produce received by them. The work under the Produce Agency Act consists largely of investigating and disposing of complaints.

(o) COMPLETION OF WOOL WORK, WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD

Funds Available, 1932	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 6,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	3,000
Decrease.....	3,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expenditure 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Completion of Wool Work.....	$ 2,198	$ 6,000	$ 3,000	- $ 3,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $3,000; no actual decrease in anticipated expenditures as it is contemplated that a saving of $3,000 will be made during 1932 because of the small volume of work which is being performed at the present time. The $3,000 is dropped from the appropriation for 1933. The completion of this work is dependent upon receiving decisions in cases pending before the Federal courts. The $3,000 retained for 1933 is needed to pay expenses of attorneys attending hearings and part time of expert auditor.

(p) WOOL MARKETING STUDIES

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$ 50,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	39,600
Decrease.....	10,400

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expenditure 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Wool Marketing Studies.....	$ 39,770	$ 50,000	$ 39,600	- $ 10,400(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $10,400; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $400 as it is contemplated that savings of $10,000 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation consists of carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 17, 1928 which provides for acquiring and diffusing useful information relative to the standardization, grading, preparation for market, marketing, utilization, transportation, handling, and distribution of wool, and of approved methods and practices relative thereto, including the

demonstration and promotion of the uses of grades for wool in accordance with the standards promulgated by the Department of Agriculture.

This Act authorizes and appropriation of not to exceed $50,000 annually for research and demonstration work on wool from the funds collected under the "Completion of the Wool Work (War Industries Board)" and which remain undistributable in the Treasury because it has been found impossible to ascertain the growers to whom they belong. The funds are being used in perfecting the standards for wool and demonstrating their use. Methods of handling and marketing wool are also being studied and much laboratory work is being done on questions of moisture, shrinkage, and similar matters.

BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

(a) General Administrative Expenses

Funds Available 1932:
Agricultural Act.....$28,000
Budget Estimate, 1933..... 28,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease
General Administrative Expenses.....	$18,396	$28,000	$28,000	--------

While a saving of $200 is being undertaken under this appropriation during 1932, in view of the slight margin between the fixed charges of administration and the total, it is not safe to anticipate a savings for 1933 by reduction of the appropriation.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The activities under this appropriation include (1) the office of the chief of Bureau, (2) the business office of the Bureau, and (3) the Bureau Library which, while not of general administrative character, can be most effectively and economically administered as a general service unit for the entire Bureau.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The research work of the Department in home economics is conducted under this appropriation. No field stations are maintained, the work all being done in Washington. The investigations now being conducted relate to:

Foods and Nutrition Investigations: (1) Collection of data on food composition; (2) The determination of the vitamin content of food under Household Methods of preparation and storage; (3) A study of the cooking quality and palatibility of various kinds of meats and vegetables; (4) Developing recipes for more satisfactory use of a wide variety of foods; (5) Working out experiments to prevent food spoilage through canning, pickling, preserving, and refrigerating; and (6) An investigation of household refrigeration problems.

Household Management and Standards of Living Investigations: The collecting of facts which will serve as a basis for (1) setting up typical family budgets; (2) suggesting an efficient distribution of the home maker's time under different conditions; (3) determining the advantages of various types of labor saving equipment for the home; (4) a study of buying habits of women with particular reference to food marketing.

Textiles and Clothing Investigations: (1) Wool fabric deterioration resulting from wear and laundering; (2) Cotton fabric deterioration affected by temperatures of laundering and ironing; (3) Influence of wool grades on durability and other physical properties of blankets; (4) Wearing qualities of bed sheeting as influenced by grade and staple of cotton; (5) Sizing formulae for restoring original finishes to various types of cotton materials; (6) Designs for children's clothing suitable from the standpoint of ease of laundering and making, of habit formation and hygienic qualities; and (7) Designs for clothing and household articles which are especially suitable for the use of American-made cotton fabrics.

Home Economics Information: During the year 1932 it has been necessary to rearrange the project allotments of the Bureau in order to provide for the continuation of the "Market Basket" which is a timely weekly news release prepared by the Bureau of Home Economics. These releases are designed primarily to help families with low income in spending their food money as to make every cent count in preventing malnutrition and maintaining health. This has been accomplished by reducing the allotments to other projects.

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(b) HOME ECONOMICS INVESTIGATIONS

Funds Available, 1932:
Agricultural Act.....$218,700
Budget Estimate, 1933..... 206,365
Decrease..... 12,335

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Home Economics Information	$15,000	$26,150	$26,150	------
Foods and Nutrition:				
Utilization of Food Products	30,000	30,450	30,450	------
Studies in Human Nutrition	30,890	32,490	30,490	- $2,000
Composition of foods	16,800	16,400	16,400	------
Institutional Cookery	------	5,500	5,500	------
Household Management and Standards of Living:				
Standards of Living	12,500	19,000	17,000	- 2,000
Family Budgets	12,100	10,500	9,500	- 1,000
Food Consumption	16,500	15,500	15,500	------
Housekeeping Efficiency Stu.	9,500	9,770	8,770	- 1,000
Household Equipment Studies	------	8,000	6,865	- 1,135
Textiles and Clothing:				
Cotton Utilization	24,976	30,350	28,850	- 1,500
Wool Utilization	9,590	14,590	10,890	- 3,700
Library and other Adm. Expenses	9,500	------	------	-----
	187,356	218,700	206,365	12,335 (1)

(1) While there is a decrease of $12,335 in this appropriation, since savings of $15,000 are being undertaken during 1932, as a part of the general economy program, there is no actual decrease in contemplated expenditures for 1933. While savings of $15,000 are being undertaken during 1932, the reduction contemplated for 1933 is $12,335, since the 1932 savings are based in part upon postponements the same opportunity for which can not be anticipated for 1933.

BUREAU OF PLANT QUARANTINE*

[Plant Quarantine and Control Administration]

*The change in title is proposed as the term "bureau" is more nearly descriptive of the purpose and functions of this organization as related to the other branches of the Department.

(a) GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1932	$88,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	87,630
Decrease	370

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
General Administration	$73,800	$88,000	$87,630	- $370 (1)

(1) The decrease of $370 will be effected by reducing travel expenses for 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The funds appropriated for general administrative expenses are used for the payment of salaries and expenses of the personnel engaged in general administrative work.

The work under this subappropriation consists of the following functions:

(a) Determination of policies;
(b) General administrative supervision of all departmental and field activities;
(c) Business operations;
(d) Handling of general information relating to Federal quarantines, and preparation of cases on quarantine violations; and
(e) Maintenance of a technological unit to act in an advisory capacity, and to supervise and coordinate the disinfection and sterilization of plants and plant products according to methods required by the various quarantines.

Last year there was set up under the project General Administration a Technological unit (e, above) to advise and to supervise and coordinate the disinfection and sterilization of plants and plant products according to methods required by the various quarantines. The efforts of this unit during the current fiscal year have resulted in substantial savings to people handling commodities under regulation by the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, in the enforcement of quarantines promulgated under the Plant Quarantine Act.

During the period 1924 to 1930 inclusive, there were required to be fumigated under vacuum in the area infested by the pink bollworm in the southwestern part of the United States 1,269,632 bales of cotton. Of this amount, there were fumigated 989,960 bales from areas known to be lightly infested by pink bollworm. The Technological Unit has developed more efficient methods of sterilizing cottonseed by steam heat and has investigated the efficiency of high density compression of cotton bales, with the result that it has been possible to release from fumigation all of the baled cotton after it is given high density compression in the lightly infested area. The average cost of fumigating a bale of cotton is $1.50, and the saving, therefore, is obvious.

Efforts are now being directed toward the working out of more practicable methods of application of control measures for Japanese beetle and other pests, with every reason to believe that success will follow.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN PLANT QUARANTINES

Appropriation, 1932	$799,130
Budget Estimate, 1933	743,270
Decrease	55,860

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Import & Permit Service	$69,083	$72,770	$72,770	---
Port Inspection Service	272,609	306,935	306,935	---
Mexican Border Inspection Service	264,272	282,755	282,755	---
D.C.Inspection Service	33,273	34,510	34,510	---
Field Inspection Permit Material	19,180	20,860	---	$20,860(1)
Hawaiian Inspection Service	16,230	18,600	18,600	---
Porto Rican Inspection Service	19,553	27,700	27,700	---
Construction of Fumigation House, Presidio, Texas	19,500	35,000	---	35,000(2)
	713,700	799,130	743,270	55,860*

* Apparent decrease, $55,860; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $5,860, as a savings of $15,000 will be effected in the Field Inspection Permit Material project during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. The additional $35,000 is a non-recurring item appropriated for the construction of a fumigation plant at Presidio, Texas, immediately available in 1931; $19,500 expended in 1931 and the balance of $15,500 reverting to the Treasury in 1932.

The decrease of $55,860 in appropriation is explained, by projects, as follows:

(1) The Field Inspection Permit Material project will be discontinued after the fiscal year 1932. There is an apparent decrease of $20,860, but the actual decrease in 1933 is $5,860, because a savings of $15,000 in this project will be effected during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenses.

(2) This decrease of $35,000 is the dropping of a non-recurring item for 1932, which was made immediately available in 1931 for the construction of a fumigation plant at Presidio, Texas.

CHANGE IN LANGUAGE

After the amount of this item, the following proviso is dropped:

"of which $35,000 shall be immediately available."

The dropping of this immediately available provision is for the purpose of eliminating from the 1933 bill language which was added for the fiscal year 1932 to cover the immediate construction of a fumigation plant at Presidio, Texas, which is now completed.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work done under this item is enforcement of (1) twenty-three foreign quarantines and regulatory orders under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912; (2) rules and regulations governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles from Mexico; (3) the Act of 1905 governing the importation of living insects into the United States; and (4) regulations governing the shipment of fruits and vegetables to the mainland from Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The purpose of the foreign quarantines issued under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 is to prevent the entry into the United States of injurious plant pests from foreign countries. This involves in some instances the enforcement of complete embargoes against known infested products, the regulation of entry of any plant product coming to this country, and proper inspection methods to determine the freedom from injurious pests of the product offered for entry. This work necessitates the employment at all the principal maritime and border ports of entry in this country, of trained inspectors for the purpose of inspecting in cooperation with customs authorities the baggage of passengers arriving from foreign ports; the inspection of cargo which may contain plant products; the inspection of ships' stores, and the inspection and proper safeguarding of material permitted entry under the quarantine regulations. The large number of interceptions of dangerous pests at the various maritime and border ports of entry in this country demonstrates beyond any question the importance of continuing this work. The presence in this country of such injurious pests as Japanese beetle which came in prior to the enforcement of any plant quarantine by this Government, and the damage this insect and others of a similar character cause further serve to demonstrate the importance of rigid inspection at all ports of entry of plant products offered for commercial entry and of all such commodities carried by persons entering the United States from other countries.

The enforcement of the rules and regulations governing the entry into the United States of railway cars and other vehicles from Mexico requires the inspection and fumigation of such vehicles as may be likely to carry pink bollworm of cotton and similar injurious pests. Such vehicles are fumigated at the expense of the carrier, the fees being paid into the United States Treasury.

The Act of 1905 governing the importation of living insects into the United States seeks to prevent the importation through the United States mails and otherwise, of injurious living insects which are not covered by any specific quarantine.

Regulations governing the shipment of fruits and vegetables to the mainland from Hawaii and Porto Rico undertake to prevent the movement from the infested area in Hawaii and Porto Rico of any product likely to carry to the mainland any species of fruit fly. The work can be more economically and more satisfactorily and much more efficiently done at point of origin in these two cases than could be done on the mainland at port of entry.

(c) TRANSIT INSPECTION

Appropriation, 1932.....	$42,800
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	32,800
Decrease.....	10,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Transit Inspection.....	$39,520	$42,800	$32,800	$10,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease $10,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $9,500, as it is contemplated that savings of $500 will be effected in the Transit Inspection project during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

While every effort is made to enforce at point of origin the domestic plant quarantines promulgated under the Plant Quarantine Act, carelessness and ignorance of quarantine regulations on the part of employees of shippers of plants and carriers of plants constitute a continuous source of danger to the uninfested portions of the country. In order to most effectively check on the violations of the domestic quarantines it has been found necessary and feasible to place inspectors at certain transfer points in the United States through which the greater portion of plant products and other products move by parcel post, express, and freight. Through the cooperation of the postal authorities and express and railway officials it has been possible to work out a system whereby the few inspectors employed in transit inspection work are enabled to observe at these transfer points a substantial percentage of the plant products which move through and obtain a check on the violations of the quarantines. Information thus gained is of value in bringing to the attention of the violators the fact that there is a check being made, and this results in greater care being exercised in the movement of plant products.

During the fiscal year 1931, 2,394 violations of the Federal quarantines were noted and appropriately disposed of by transit inspectors at some twenty-seven transfer points.

(d) PREVENTING SPREAD OF PINK BOLLWORM

Appropriation, 1932	$497,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	436,000
Decrease	61,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Pink Bollworm	$1,074,098*	$497,000	$436,000	-$61,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $61,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $6,564, as it is contemplated that savings of $54,436 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. This decrease is made possible in part by perfection of labor-saving machinery for use in gin trash inspection.

* $650,000 of the expenditures for 1931 represents payments to farmers in Arizona for losses due to enforced non-production of cotton for eradication of pink bollworm. $675,000 was provided for this purpose by the First Deficiency Act, 1931.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The funds appropriated under this item are used for the purpose of determining the extent of any infestation of pink bollworm which may be present in the United States and preventing spread of this insect to uninfested areas of this country. This work includes (1) scouting to determine the limits of any infestation found, and scouting outside the infested areas to determine whether or not the pink bollworm is present; (2) inspections to determine degree of infestation at points within the regulated area so that control measures and quarantine operations may be intelligently conducted; and (3) enforcement of such quarantine and regulatory measures as the supervision of sterilization of cottonseed and fumigation of cotton lint and linters where necessary, the supervision of compression of cotton lint, the supervision of oil mills and maintenance of certain road inspection stations for the inspection of vehicular traffic which may carry infested articles out of the regulated area.

Improvements have been made in the methods of scouting and inspection of such a nature as to enable us to do a larger amount of work, cover a larger area and secure more comprehensive knowledge of actual infestation

conditions throughout the United States than has heretofore been possible. Certain mechanical contrivances have been perfected by those in charge of the pink bollworm work which make the inspection work much more efficient, and make the application of the inspection work possible over a much wider area than was the case when only field scouts were used.

(e) PREVENTING SPREAD OF DATE SCALE

Appropriation, 1932	$65,460
Budget Estimate, 1933	38,815
Decrease	26,645

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Date Scale	$65,211	$65,460	$38,815	- $26,645(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $26,645; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $24,945, as it is contemplated that savings of $1,700 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. Because of reduced areas where work will be necessary in 1933, decreases in costs of scouting, eradication, and general operating expenses will be effected in the amount indicated.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The funds appropriated under this item are used for the purpose of eradicating the Parlatoria date scale which has been found in limited areas in California and Arizona. These two states cooperate actively in the eradication work.

Such satisfactory progress is being made in the eradication of this pest that the appropriation which was made for 1932 can be substantially reduced. Inspection has developed the fact that quite large areas which have heretofore been under regulation can be released during the next year from the eradication program, and according to the best information available this eradication program is gradually approaching a successful conclusion.

(f) PREVENTING SPREAD OF THURBERIA WEEVIL

Appropriation, 1932	$34,500
Budget Estimate, 1933	10,350
Decrease	24,150

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Thurberia Weevil	$29,569	$34,500	$10,350	-$24,150(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $24,150; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $16,350, as it is contemplated that savings of $7,800 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. A considerable part of the decrease is possible for 1933 because there is a reduction in the production of cotton in the Postvale area of Arizona, due to a diminishing water supply in wells which furnish irrigation water for this section, and the remainder of the decrease will be met by operating economies.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The Thurberia weevil is a native variety of the Mexican cotton boll weevil, and occurs in a limited area in the State of Arizona. Under natural conditions this insect lives on wild Thurberia cotton. With the production of cultivated cotton close to the area infested by the Thurberia weevil the cultivated crop has been attacked. It has demonstrated unquestioned ability to breed in cultivated cotton, and with its ability to live under arid conditions is a serious menace to the cotton grown under the irrigated conditions of the Southwest.

The work done under this appropriation involves the regulation of movement into uninfested regions of cotton, cottonseed, and other articles likely to carry this weevil.

On account of the reduction in the amount of cotton planted in the infested area it has been possible to substantially reduce the estimate for next year.

(g) PREVENTING SPREAD OF GYPSY AND BROWN-TAIL MOTHS

Appropriation, 1932	$648,580
Budget Estimate, 1933	583,580
Decrease	65,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Gypsy and Brown-tail Moths	$635,115	$648,580	$583,580	-- $65,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $65,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $33,000, as it is contemplated that savings of $32,000 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The money appropriated under this item is used for the purpose of preventing the spread of the Gypsy and brown-tail moths out of the area known to be infested in the New England States; for the extermination of the Gypsy moth from the area in the State of New Jersey which was found infested in 1921, but where no infestation has been found since early 1929; and the maintenance of a barrier zone consisting of a strip of territory twenty to thirty miles wide along the western border of the New England States and eastern border of New York State, reaching from Long Island to Canada. The prevention of spread of the insect from the area infested in New England involves inspection and certification of nursery stock, quarry products, stone, timber, lumber and of similar articles moving out of the infested area. The extermination of the Gypsy moth from the area found in New Jersey in 1921 now consists of checking up to see that no isolated infestation, which may still exist, builds up to large proportions. The work in the barrier zone involves inspection of the woodland and other areas in the zone for the purpose of discovering any infestation which may exist. Infestations which may be found are cleaned up by treating the egg clusters and by spraying the woodland at the proper season of the year. Spraying the woodland areas frequently necessitates the use of more than a mile of hose running from the spraying machines into the woodlands in the hills of New England. High powered equipment is necessary and the use of quite a large personnel in the form of ordinary labor is also necessary.

(h) PREVENTING SPREAD OF EUROPEAN CORN BORER

Appropriation, 1932	$950,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	795,000
Decrease	155,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of European Corn Borer	$936,073	$950,000	$795,000	$155,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $155,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $89,716, as it is contemplated that savings of $65,284 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

Money appropriated under this item is used to prevent spread of the European corn borer in so far as possible from the area now infested to the uninfested areas of the United States. The work involves the enforcement of the quarantine against articles likely to carry corn borer out of the regulated area, and scouting to determine the limits of infestation. The enforcement of the quarantine requires inspection and certification of certain products which are eligible to move out of the area under regulation and enforcement of the embargo against the movement of sweet corn and other corn from the area. This makes necessary the enforcement of the quarantine on all roads leading out of the area which necessitates the inspection of all vehicular traffic.

During the past season some sixteen million automobiles were inspected at something like 224 inspection points, and many thousands of ears of corn were intercepted. The actual interceptions made cannot be accepted as indicating the real value of the enforcement of the quarantine at these road stations since the very presence of the stations discourages a large movement which would unquestionably take place if the inspectors were not present. No infestations have been found at any distance outside the present known infested area. This is interpreted as indicating the value of the quarantine.

Corn borer was found in the United States in the summer of 1917 in the vicinity of Boston. It is now known to occur in 13 states, producing a total of some 293,000,000 bushels of corn for grain and 188,000 tons of sweet corn for canning. The other 35 states of the Union where corn borer is not known to occur produce 1,800,000,000 bushels of corn for grain and 472,000 tons of sweet

corn for canning. The one State of Iowa produces 75,000,000 bushels more corn for grain than is produced in all the 13 states now known to be infested.

(i) PREVENTING SPREAD OF JAPANESE BEETLE

Appropriation, 1932	$445,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	400,000
Decrease	45,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Japanese Beetle	$424,861	$445,000	$400,000	-$45,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $45,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $7,320, as it is contemplated that savings of $37,680 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The money appropriated under this item is used for the enforcement of the quarantine to prevent spread of the Japanese beetle. The beetle is present in nine states and the District of Columbia. The insect is carried in the grub stage in soil on the roots of nursery stock. One of the important means of prevention of spread, therefore, is the inspection and certification of plant products moving out of nurseries in the infested area.

Some ninety million plants were thus inspected and certified during the past fiscal year. It is necessary in many instances to treat such nursery stock and this treatment is supervised by the Department. Repressive measures are carried on at certain isolated points where incipient infestations are located. Scouting is necessary to determine the presence of the beetle in localities outside the regulated area so that quarantine measures may be properly invoked. Other products besides nursery stock are regulated and supervision of fumigation of certain fruits is required, together with inspection and certification of farm products such as sweet corn and similar articles.

There has been a more or less constant natural spread of the insect and a few infestations have been discovered at some considerable distance from the infested area. It is believed, however, that the enforcement of the quarantine has resulted in prevention of establishment of infestation at many points.

away from the infested area which otherwise would have occurred had there been no quarantine.

(j) PREVENTING SPREAD OF WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST

Appropriation, 1932	$10,200
Budget Estimate, 1933	10,000
Decrease	200

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of White Pine Blister Rust	$9,900	$10,200	$10,000	- $200(1)

(1) The decrease of $200 will be effected by reduction in travel expenses for 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation is the inspection of nurseries to provide for movement of nursery stock under conditions which will not carry white pine blister rust infection to localities not now known to be infected. The quarantine on account of this disease provides for the regulation of the interstate movement of five leaf pines, and currant and gooseberry bushes which are known carriers of the disease.

(k) PREVENTING SPREAD OF PHONY PEACH DISEASE

Appropriation, 1932	$12,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	11,680
Decrease	320

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Phony Peach Disease	$11,811	$12,000	$11,680	- $320(1)

(1) This decrease of $320 will be effected by reduction in travel expenses in 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The funds appropriated under this item provide for the inspection of nurseries and the vicinity of nurseries in the area known to be infected and for the certification of peach nursery stock from those nurseries which are permitted to ship such stock interstate. The purpose of the work is to prevent the spread of the phony peach disease from those states now known to be infected to areas free from the disease.

(1) PREVENTING SPREAD OF MEXICAN FRUIT WORM

Appropriation, 1932	$124,960
Budget Estimate, 1933	123,580
Decrease	1,380

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Preventing Spread of Mexican Fruit Worm	$104,943	$124,960	$123,580	-$1,380(1)

(1) The decrease of $1,380 in 1933 will be met by reducing travel expenses. In 1932, savings of $5,000 are being undertaken by operating economies; but savings in that amount cannot be effected in 1933, because of great increase of work due to the fact that more than 1,000,000 citrus trees within the quarantined area will come into bearing during the fiscal year 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The Mexican fruit worm was found in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas in the crop season of 1927. Eradication measures were immediately undertaken by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the State of Texas. While these efforts were apparently successful there have been recurring infestations, due probably in some instances at least to reinfestation which came into Texas from Mexico. This insect exists at the present time just

across the Rio Grande River from Brownsville, Texas. The constant shipping to Mexican towns along the border of infested fruits from the interior of Mexico presents a continual menace to the fruit cultures on this side of the line.

It is necessary in the enforcement of the quarantine on account of the Mexican fruit worm to make continuous inspections of the citrus grown in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in order that the fruit may move out under conditions which will not carry infestations to uninfested portions of the United States. The growers are required to observe certain sanitary requirements as a prerequisite to the shipment of the fruit and it is further necessary to maintain certain road stations to prevent the unauthorized movement by road vehicles of fruits out of the Valley.

This insect is one which attacks not only citrus fruits but certain deciduous fruits and is capable of doing large damage to the fruit cultures of this country if it is permitted to build up and spread from its present known distribution.

(m) CERTIFICATION OF EXPORTS

Appropriation, 1932	$30,300
Budget Estimate, 1933	20,300
Decrease	10,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Certification of Exports	$27,493	$30,300	$20,300	-$10,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $10,000; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $9,000, as it is contemplated that savings of $1,000 will be effected under the appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This appropriation is used for the purpose of inspection and certifying as to freedom from injurious insect pests and plant diseases of fresh fruits and vegetables intended for export in order that the sanitary requirements of foreign countries may be complied with by this country's exporters. Such fees as are collected for this inspection and certification work are deposited in the Treasury.

(n) PREVENTION OF SPREAD OF MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

Appropriation, 1932	$80,000
Budget Estimate, 1933	---
Decrease	80,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Prevention of Spread of Mediterranean Fruit Fly	$1,155,000	$80,000	-------	-$80,000(1)

(1) The $80,000 provided for 1932 was reappropriated from the unexpended balance of $550,000 remaining from the appropriation for 1931, for research work in the Hawaiian Islands, Brazil, and the West Indies No estimate for 1933 is submitted in connection with the Bureau of Plant Quarantine. An estimate is submitted, however, for further reappropriation of $55,000 of the unexpended balance of the 1931 appropriation, under the Bureau of Entomology, to enable that bureau to continue the research work on the Mediterranean Fruit Fly.

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ENFORCEMENT OF THE GRAIN FUTURES ACT

Funds Available, 1932:		
1. Agricultural Act	$198,980	
2. 2d Def. Act, 1931	22,500	
Appropriation, 1932		$221,480
Budget Estimate, 1933		219,838
Decrease		1,642

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Enforcement Grain Futures Act	$166,741	$221,480	$219,838	-$1,642 (1)

The decrease of $1,642 in the appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) The decrease of $1,642 consists of

(a) $612 transferred to the appropriation of the Office of the Secretary to cover the salary of a charwoman transferred to the central cleaning force.

(b) $1,030, actual reduction, to be met by operating economies during the year. During 1932, savings of $6,000 are being undertaken in connection with this activity, but due to the necessity for funds to meet full year salary obligations of necessary employees during the coming fiscal year, it will not be possible to anticipate a savings of this amount during 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

The work under this appropriation involves the supervision of trading in grain futures as carried on by twelve (12) contract markets. Supervisional activities are directed through seven (7) field offices located at Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, Seattle, New York, and Sacramento. The last named office is handled in cooperation with the California State Department of Agriculture. Field office activities fall under two main divisions: (1) Market Supervision, and (2) Investigation and Research, the latter being divided under two subheads, (a) Economic and (b) Accounting. Daily reports are compiled of transactions in grain futures on all exchanges designated as contract markets. News items pertaining to crop and market conditions are scrutinized with a view to prevent the dissemination of false and misleading information and special and periodical examinations are made of the books and records of grain brokers to follow up complaints of alleged irregularities in the handling of customers' accounts and to check undesirable trade practices.

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FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

(a) GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Funds Available, 1932:		
1. Agricultural Act	$ 105,455	
Budget Estimate, 1933	105,000	
Decrease	455	(1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease	
General Administrative Expenses	$104,938	$105,455	$105,000	- $ 455	(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $455; but in view of anticipated savings of $523 under this appropriation during 1932, there will not be any actual reduction in funds to be expended.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

To provide for administrative expenses, such as general supervision, accounting, editorial work, purchase and distribution of supplies, filing, recording, plumbing, electrical and mechanical work and the like applicable to operations in connection with all the Acts enforced by the Food and Drug Administration, which are paid from this appropriation.

(b) ENFORCEMENT OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

Funds Available, 1932:		
Agricultural Act	$1,315,865	
Budget Estimate, 1933	1,275,819	
Decrease	40,046	(1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Decrease
Beverages & beverage ingredients..	$ 59,762	$ 59,780	$ 58,150	-$1,630
Cereal products.....	23,953	28,960	28,180	- 780
Chocolate & saccharin products....	55,238	55,255	53,765	- 1,490
Dairy products.....	84,410	94,835	92,285	- 2,550
Eggs.....	31,301	36,310	35,310	- 1,000
Fishery products.....	109,853	119,885	116,665	- 3,220
Flavors and spices.....	25,173	25,180	24,505	- 675
Fruit products.....	200,225	225,285	219,190	- 6,095
Feeds, stock.....	16,345	16,350	15,930	- 420
Meat products and poultry.....	50,685	55,700	54,175	- 1,525
Miscellaneous.....	14,835	14,840	14,450	- 390
Nuts and nut products.....	21,954	21,960	21,360	- 600
Oils and fats.....	11,707	11,710	11,390	- 320
Vegetable products.....	111,062	111,095	108,080	- 3,015
Crude drugs.....	26,107	38,615	37,585	- 1,030
Pharmeceuticals.....	103,770	128,800	125,325	- 3,475
Proprietary preparations.....	164,895	199,950	194,525	- 5,425
Veterinary preparations.....	15,316	24,455	23,780	- 675
Vitamin preparations.....	-	30,200	29,389	- 811
Mapes amendment.....	12,097	12,100	11,780	- 320
Denver Station removal.....	7,492	-	-	-
Legal Work.....	-	4,600	-	- 4,600
Total.....	$1,146,180	1,315,865	1,275,819	-40,046 (1)

(1) There is an apparent decrease of $40,046, but since a saving of $54,497 is being undertaken during 1932 in connection with this appropriation, as a part of the general program for the reduction of expenditures, and $4,600 is being transferred to the appropriation of the Office of the Secretary to cover the salary of an attorney, there is no actual decrease in contemplated expenditures for 1933 as compared with 1932.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This appropriation provides for enforcing the food and drugs act, commonly called the pure food law, approved June 30, 1906, (U.S.C., title 21, Secs. 1-15).

The purpose of this act is to prevent the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, and the manufacture and sale in the District of Columbia and other territory in which the Federal Government has jurisdiction, of adulterated or misbranded foods and drugs. To enforce this act it is necessary to maintain supervision of the enormous volume of foods and drugs shipped in its jurisdiction. This requires the inspection of food factories, and the examination of shipments of foods and drugs, the analysis of samples and the presentation of evidence in court.

(c) ENFORCEMENT OF THE TEA ACT

Funds Available, 1932:		
Agricultural Act.....	$44,030	
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	41,830	
Decrease.....	2,200	(1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease	
Enforcement of the Tea Act..	$43,479	$ 44,030	$ 41,830	-$ 2,200	(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $2,200; but no actual decrease in anticipated expenditures as it is contemplated that savings of $2,200 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

To provide for expenses under the Tea Importation Act approved March 2, 1897, (U.S.C., title 21, secs. 41-50). Every consignment of tea imported into the United States is inspected both as to purity and quality. A board

of tea experts determines a suitable standard for tea each year, and no tea for beverage purposes is permitted entry into the United States that falls below that standard. Before the enactment of the Tea Importation Act much low grade tea that was unfit for use was sent to the United States.

(d) ENFORCEMENT OF THE NAVAL STORES ACT

Funds Available, 1932:		
Agricultural Act	$ 39,600	
Budget Estimate, 1933	37,700	
Decrease	1,900	(1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease
Enforcement of the Naval Stores Act	$ 39,090	$ 39,600	$ 37,700	- $ 1,900 (1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $1,900; but in view of anticipated savings of $2,000 under this appropriation during 1932, there will not be any actual reduction in funds to be expended.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION.

To provide for the enforcement of the Naval Stores Act approved March 3, 1923, (U.S.C. title 7, secs. 91-99). This act provides that the Secretary of Agriculture "shall examine, if practicable, upon request of any interested person, any naval stores and shall analyse, classify, or grade the same on tender of the cost thereof as required by him, under such regulations as he may prescribe. He shall furnish a certificate showing the analysis, classification or grade of such naval stores, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of the analysis, classification, or grade of such naval stores and of the contents of any package from which the same may have been taken as well as of the correctness of such analysis, classification or grade and shall be admissible as such in any court."

The Secretary is authorized to purchase from time to time samples of spirits of turpentine and of anything offered for sale as such for the purpose of analysis, Classification, or grading, and of detecting any violation of the Act. Naval stores offered for import or export as well as naval stores that enter interstate commerce are subject to all the provisions of the Act.

(e) ENFORCEMENT OF THE INSECTICIDE ACT

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$225,458
Budget Estimate, 1933	214,258
Decrease	11,200 (1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease
Inspection of domestic and import shipments of insecticides and fungicides, development of cases and state cooperation	$ 64,523	$ 64,583	$ 61,333	-$ 3,250
Chemical, microscopic and bacteriologic examinations of insecticides and fungicides (including disinfectants)	103,605	103,705	98,555	- 5,150
Testing of efficacy of fungicides and action on foliage	25,114	25,135	23,885	- 1,250
Testing of efficacy of insecticides and their action on foliage	32,006	32,035	30,485	- 1,550
Total	$225,248	$ 225,458	$214,258	-$11,200 (1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $11,200; but in view of anticipated savings of $11,558 during 1932, as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures, there will not be any actual reduction in funds to be expended under this appropriation.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

To provide for enforcing the Insecticide Act approved April 26, 1910 (U.S.C. title 7, secs. 121-134). The Insecticide Act makes illegal the manufacture, sale or transportation in interstate commerce of adulterated or misbranded insecticides and fungicides, as well as their importation and exportation. It contains definite standards to which all lead arsenates and Paris greens subject to it should conform. It provides that all insecticides and fungicides, other than lead arsenates and Paris greens, that contain inert ingredients shall bear, upon the face of the principal label of every package, a statement giving the name and quantity of each inert ingredient of the preparation, with a statement that such ingredient is inert, or, instead, a statement giving the name and quantity of each active ingredient, with the percentage of the combined inert ingredients. The principal labels for insecticides, other than lead arsenate and Paris green, and for fungicides that contain arsenic or compounds of arsenic, must show the percentage of arsenic present, Any false or exaggerated claim as to the efficacy of an

insecticide or fungicide constitutes a violation of the law. The act demands further that all insecticides and fungicides must be up to the standards under which they are sold and that no insecticide or fungicide shall contain any substance or substances that will injure the plant on which it may be used.

(f) ENFORCEMENT OF THE MILK IMPORTATION ACT

Funds Available, 1932		
Agricultural Act	$53,030	
Budget Estimate, 1933	30,000	
Decrease	23,030	(1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease	
Enf. of the Milk Importation Act	$43,100	$ 53,030	$ 30,000	-$ 23,030	(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $23,030; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $5,280, as it is contemplated that savings of $17,750 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. $1,680 of the reduction is due to the transfer of detailed employee to the appropriation of the Office of the Secretary and the remaining reduction is made possible by a reduction in the volume of milk and cream imported into the United States which has made it possible to inspect milk and cream coming in with a smaller staff of employees.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

To provide for expenses in enforcing the Milk Importation Act approved February 15, 1927 (U.S.C., Supp. IV, title 21, secs. 141-149). The Milk Importation Act provides for inspection both at the source and at the ports of entry. The work of enforcing this Act, therefore, involves the supervision of the sanitary inspection of Canadian shipping plants and dairies from which milk is shipped to the United States and supervision of the physical examination and in most instances tuberculin test once a year of cattle from herds producing milk shipped to the United States, this work being carried out in collaboration with Canadian officials as authorized by the Act; it also involves the bacteriological examination and temperature tests of sufficient representative samples of all imported milk and cream, to insure compliance with the Act at ports of entry. Milk may be brought into the United States at any port along the Canadian border, but the bulk of the milk and cream comes in through ports of entry in New York and the New England States.

(g) ENFORCEMENT OF THE CAUSTIC POISON ACT

Funds Available, 1932:		
Agricultural Act	$ 28,790	
Budget Estimate, 1933	25,660	
Decrease	1,130	(1)

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or Decrease	
Enforcement of the Caustic Poison Act	$ 26,265	$ 26,790	$ 25,660	-$ 1,130	(1)

(1) Apparent decrease, $1,130; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures, $30, as it is contemplated that savings of $1,100 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION.

To provide for the expenses in connection with enforcing the Caustic Poison Act, approved March 4, 1927 (U.S.C., Supp. IV, title 15, secs. 401-411). The Caustic Poison Act imposes upon the department the obligation of seeing that the large number of preparations containing caustic or corrosive substances and sold in interstate or foreign commerce for household use are correctly labeled with the common name of the substance, with the word "Poison", with directions for treatment in case of accidental personal injury, and with the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, seller or distributor. To enforce this Act, samples must be collected from the products determined by chemical analysis, and such tests made as will establish whether any or all of the ingredients are caustic or corrosive, and whether the directions given in case of injury are correct and adequate.

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Note - Also see Miscellaneous Section for "Work for other Departments".

INTERCHANGE OF APPROPRIATIONS

This paragraph permits interchange, within the limitations indicated, of appropriations for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office. It has been carried in the bill for many years, and constitutes an administrative arrangement of great value, especially when emergencies arise.

As called for in the proviso, a statement of the transfers during the fiscal year 1931 is inserted in the Budget under this item.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Work for other Departments

Under this item the Department of Agriculture renders services, such as inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, to other Government agencies upon request, with transfer of appropriations to the Department of Agriculture in such amounts as may be necessary for the performance of the work. Services of the character indicated are rendered to the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, the Veterans' Administration, the Post Office Department, and other Government agencies. This provision is of vital importance to the most advantageous use, for the benefit of the Government as a whole, of the various services which the staff of the Department of Agriculture is in position to render.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION IN SOUTHERN UNITED STATES

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act	$43,500
Budget Estimate, 1933	41,325
Decrease	2,175

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Experiments in Livestock Production in Southern United States	$48,000	$43,500	$41,325	- $2,175 (1)

(1) The decrease of $2,175 in this appropriation will be met by reduction of operating expenditures in 1933.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This is a regional project, located at Jeanerette, La., to determine the proper feeding, breeding, and handling of dairy and beef cattle and pigs in the Gulf Coast country. The by-products of cotton, rice, and sugar are tried out as animal feeds with a view of encouraging diversified farming by the raising of more livestock. Investigations are made also in the establishment, improvement and utilization of pastures. The Bureaus of Animal, Dairy, and Plant Industry are cooperating in this work. Experiments with horses have the object of determining the comparative usefulness of mules and horses for the farm work of the region.

Passenger-Carrying Vehicles.

An increase of $50,000 is requested in the authorization of amount available from the lump-sum appropriations of the Department for the purchase of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles necessary in the general conduct of field work, and an increase of $5,300 in the special authorization for the purchase of such vehicles in connection with the construction and maintenance of national-forest and other roads built under the Department's supervision.

The first increase will permit the replacement of 195 old passenger-carrying units and 38 trucks, and the following additions to the Department's equipment:

Forest Service	53
Bureau of Animal Industry.	34
Bureau of Plant Industry	27
Bureau of Biological Survey.	17
Bureau of Agricultural Economics	11
Bureau of Entomology	9
Food and Drug Administration	8
Bureau of Agricultural Engineering	4
Office of Experiment Stations.	2
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils.	1
T O T A L	166

The additional vehicles will be used in various sections of the country to reduce the cost of necessary special transportation which otherwise would have to be provided under commercial rentals or by reimbursing employees at mileage rates for use of their personally-owned cars.

The second increase of $5,300 is requested to provide for necessary replacements and for a small number of additions to the fleet employed in the construction and maintenance of roads, the additional cars being urgently required to take care of expanded work under recently increased appropriations.

MILEAGE RATES FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

The paragraph in the Agricultural Act for 1932 is omitted for 1933. The Comptroller General, in decision of February 28, 1931, has held that the Act of February 14, 1931 (Public No. 644) covering generally the subject of mileage allowances for official travel by personally-owned automobiles repealed special mileage provisions in the annual appropriation acts even where of subsequent date.

COLLECTION OF SEED GRAIN LOANS

Funds available, 1932:	
Agricultural Appropriation Act.	$125,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.	(500,000)(a)
Increase.	(375,000)(a)

(a) The estimate contemplates reappropriation, for collection purposes, of $500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $45,000,000 for loans during 1931 and 1932.

Project Statement

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase
Collection of Loans	$83,577	$125,000	$500,000	$375,000

The reappropriation of $500,000 is needed for collection expenses during 1933 on the uncollected loans estimated on July 1, 1932, to be between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000.

The necessity for this appropriation lies in the fact that under the Acts of December 20, 1930, February 14, 1931, and February 23, 1931, appropriations totaling $67,000,000 were made for loans to farmers in drought and storm stricken areas of the United States. Out of these appropriations loans were made approximating $47,000,000 in the Spring and approximately $4,000,000 in the Fall of 1931, the latter for the purchase of feed for livestock to farmers in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Utah, Washington, Nebraska, Idaho and Wyoming. In addition, $1,335,790 was loaned to Agricultural Credit Corporations under the provisions of the Act of February 14, 1931. A large percentage of these loans together with the $4,000,000 loaned in the fall of 1931 for the purchase of feed for livestock, will not mature until during the fiscal year 1933. This situation is shown in the following tabulation:

Act of	Appropriation	Loaned	Collections July 1 to November 20, 1931	Outstanding Nov. 21, 1931
Dec. 20, 1930	$45,000,000	$39,625,065.38	$10,574,822.64 (b)	$29,050,243.24
Feb. 14, 1931	20,000,000	(6,085,204.06	746,129.95	5,339,074.11
		(4,000,000.00(a)		4,000,000.00 (a)
Feb. 23, 1931	2,000,000	1,834,895.81	458,994.38	1,405,901.43
Total	67,000,000	51,575,165.75	11,779,946.97	39,795,218.78

(a) Estimated loans during Fall 1931.
(b) Includes warehouse receipts for cotton grain, etc., valued at $1,728,034.53.

Loans made during 1931 (excluding the $1,365,790 loaned to Agricultural Credit Corporations and the $4,000,000 loaned during the fall months) and collections thereunder July 1 to November 20, 1931, were as follows:

	Total Amount Loaned 1931	Collections to 11/20/31	Per cent of loans collected
Alabama	$ 2,663,370.82	$ 811,123.93	30.45%
Arkansas	9,205,857.96	3,491,099.82	37.92
Delaware	7,045.00	50.00	.71
Florida	206.749.37	16,110.95	7.79
Georgia	2,527,924.77	657,037.87	25.91
Illinois	285,254.93	49,182.89	17.24
Indiana	804,563.57	91,042.24	11.31
Kansas	148,282.79	13,631.48	9.19
Kentucky	2,529,801.03	109,830.31	4.34
Louisiana	3,137,452.04	822,328.77	25.72
Maryland	106,078.52	5,786.53	5.45
Michigan	167,248.11	6,900.64	4.13
Minnesota	27,065.00	14,204.90	52.48
Mississippi	4,442,178.75	1,326,764.70	29.87
Missouri	2,331,063.34	599,363.15	25.71
Montana	2,103,371.91	134,639.87	6.40
New Mexico	424,575.84	36,358.36	8.56
North Carolina	2,181,286.48	474,613.81	21.76
North Dakota	2,209,662.99	100,952.49	4.57
Ohio	218,680.27	9,328,54	4.27
Oklahoma	1,608,268,78	608,150.94	37.81
Oregon	2,737.00	1,589.29	58.06
Pennsylvania	48,175.00	535.00	1.11
South Carolina	982,789.96	335,912.20	34.18
South Dakota	400,864.42	36,743.91	9.17
Tennessee	2,313,308.69	686,501.74	29.68
Texas	3,062,605.43	1,077.012.32	35.17
Virginia	2,310,211.78	114,362.23	4.95
Washington	491,569.34	135,236.34	27.51
West Virginia	531,374.75	11,115.16	2.09
Wyoming	70,916.43	2.378.59	3.35
Totals	47,610,315.47	11,779,946.97	24.74%

Activities under this Appropriation

Collection on the Spring loans, up to November 20, 1931, as shown in the foregoing tabulation, amount to $11,779,946.97. The collection expenses for this fiscal year, estimated at $1,335,000, are being paid out of the $67,000,000 appropriated for loans and the regular $125,000 collection appropriation for 1932. The appropriation of $125,000 for collection expenses during 1932 was based upon the requirement for collecting loans made in the Northwestern States in 1921 and 1922, New Mexico in 1924, Florida in 1926, the Southeastern States in 1929 and the Southeastern States, Central States, Northwestern States and New Mexico in 1930, and did not take into account the 1931-1932 loans. In addition to the office in Washington, D. C., field offices are maintained at Memphis, Tennessee, St. Louis, Missouri, and Grand Forks, North Dakota.

A series of four tables setting forth the facts with respect to the various loans and their collections is shown on the pages which follow.

TABLE I

RECORD OF SEED LOANS AND COLLECTIONS
June 30, 1931

Matured Loans	Amount Appropriated	Amount Loaned	Collections to June 30, 1931			Principal Outstanding
			Principal	Per cent collected	Interest	
Act of March 3, 1921 (N.W. Sts.)	$ 2,000,000	$1,954,929.50	$1,377,921.10	70.48%	$122,702.96	$ 577,008.40
Act of March 20, 1922 (N.W. Sts.)	1,500,000	1,480,106.69	1,154,081.27	77.97%	60,519.39	326,025.42
Act of April 26, 1924 (N.Mexico)	1,000,000	413,983.15	284,617.42	68.75%	23,295.25	129,365.73
Act of February 28, 1927 (Florida)	250,000	244,204.63	108,340.45	44.36%	11,756.23	135,864.23
Act of February 25, 1929 (S.E. Sts.)	6,000,000	5,753,650.34	4,722,822.15 (a)	82.01%	143,134.10	1,035,828.19
Act of March 3, 1930 (N.W., C.S., S.E. Sts. and New Mexico)	6,000,000	5,343,856.08	3,390,227.31 (b)	63.44%	112,202.17	1,953,628.77
Total Matured Loans	16,750,000	15,195,730.44	11,038,009.70	72.63%	473,610.10	4,157,720.74
Unmatured Loans						
Act of December 20, 1930 (Drought & Storm Stricken Areas)	45,000,000	39,625,065.88	(c)		(c)	39,625,065.88
Act of February 14, 1931 (Drought & Storm Stricken Areas)	(d)20,000,000	6,085,204.06	(c)		(c)	6,085,204.06
Act of February 23, 1931 (Southeastern States)	2,000,000	1,864,895.81	(c)		(c)	1,864,895.81
Total, all loans	83,750,000	62,770,896.19	11,038,009.70		473,610.10	51,732,886.49

(a) Includes 1395 bales of cotton valued at $41,850.00 held in warehouses.
(b) Includes 5505 bales of cotton valued at $165,150.00 and wheat valued at $14,736.00 held in warehouses.
(c) No statistics available on 1931 loans as of June 30th as notes do not mature until September 30, October 31, and November 30, 1931. Interest withheld approximating $1,250,000.00 not shown. Estimated collections of 1931 loans from July 1 to November 30, 1931 $14,000,000.00
(d) Includes $10,000,000 set aside for aid to Agricultural Credit Corporations.

TABLE II

COLLECTIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1931
(Included in amounts shown in Table I)

LOANS	PRINCIPAL OUTSTANDING JULY 1, 1930	PRINCIPAL	INTEREST	TOTAL
Act of March 3, 1921 (N.W. Sts.)	$ 598,673.63	$ 19,187.53	$ 54.77	19.242.30
Act of March 20, 1922 (N.W. Sts.)	341,142.23	16,136.79	38.06	16,174.85
Act of April 26, 1924 (New Mex.)	129,427.89	8,386.97	152.89	8,539.86
Act of February 28, 1927 (Florida)	136,110.04	245.81	150.52	396.33
Act of February 25, 1929 (S.E. Sts.)	1,177,966.67	142,138.48	11,908.53	154,047.01
Act of March 3, 1930 (S.E., C.S., N.W. Sts. and New Mexico)	5,343,856.08	3,390,227.31	112,202.17	3,502,429.48
Act of December 20, 1930	39,625,065.83	(a)	(a)	(a)
Act of February 14, 1931	6,035,204.06	(a)	(a)	(a)
Act of February 23, 1931	1,864,895.81	(a)	(a)	(a)
TOTALS	55,302,342.29	3,576,322.89	124,506.94	3,700,829.83

(a) No statistics available for 1931 loans as of June 30, 1931, as these notes mature September 30, October 31, and November 30, 1931.

T A B L E III

Collections for Period from July 1 to November 20, 1931

Loans	Principal	Interest	Total
Act of March 3, 1921	$18.87	$2.21	$ 21.04
Act of March 20, 1922	- - - -	59.45	59.45
Act of April 26, 1924	65.25	- - - -	65.25
Act of February 28, 1927	50.00	- - - -	50.00
Act of February 25, 1929	2,140.44	598.32	2,738.76
Act of March 3, 1930	116,228.69	8,149.68	124,378.37
Act of December 20, 1930	10,574,822.64 (a)	(b)	10,574,822.64
Act of February 14, 1931	746,129.95	(b)	746,129.95
Act of February 23, 1931	458,994.38	(b)	458,994.38
TOTALS	11,898,450.18	8,809.66	11,907,259.84

(a) Includes receipts held for cotton, grain and other products valued at $1,738,024.53 stored in warehouses.
(b) Interest withheld in payment of 1931 loans approximately $1,250,000.00 not shown.

T A B L E IV

EXPENDITURES OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

ON SEED LOANS

FISCAL YEAR	AMOUNT LOANED	ADMINISTRATION OF LOANS (PLACING AND COLLECTING)	AMOUNT COLLECTED ALL LOANS PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
1921	$ 1,957,407.20	$ 15,000.00	$ - - - - -
1922	1,480,106.69	44,359.78	707,873.79
1923	- - - -	74,542.26	1,554,072.96
1924	- - - -	30,345.68	176,419.83
1925	417,987.15	33,751.36	360,939.07
1926	- - - - -	22,287.98	80,781.28
1927	244,204.63	20,169.81	116,823.45
1928	- - - - -	17,426.98	58,163.52
1929	5,758,650.34	59,494.00	25,908.58
1930	4,612,136.00	114,777.00	4,730,157.49
Total 1921 - 1930	14,466,433.06	432,154.85	7,810,789.97
1931	48,709,507.85	835,098.00	5,286,321.87
Estimated - 1932	3,550,000.00	1,335,000.00	- - *
Estimated - 1933	- -	500,000.00	- -
TOTALS	66,725,995.91	3,102,252.85	13,097,111.84

* Estimated collections made on 1931 loans from July 1, to November 30, 1931, $14,000,000.00

EROSION INVESTIGATIONS

Erosion investigations are conducted under this appropriation by the Bureaus of Chemistry and Soils, Agricultural Engineering, and the Forest Service. One allotment is made to the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils covering the joint work of that bureau and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. Another allotment is made to the Forest Service, covering its part of the erosion investigations. The allotments for 1931 and 1932 and Budget estimate for 1933 are as follows:

Allotment to	Appr'n. 1931	Appr'n. 1932	Budget Estimate 1933	Decrease 1933
Bureau of Chemistry and Soils (Includes engineering work).....	$155,000	$230,000	$200,000	-$30,000
Forest Service.....	30,000	100,000	89,160	- 10,480
	185,000	330,000	289,160	- 40,480

Explanatory data covering the work follows:

BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS

SOIL EROSION INVESTIGATIONS

Funds Available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act (Allotment).....	$230,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	200,000
Decrease.....	$ 30,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Soil Erosion Stations, as follows:				
Clarinda, Iowa.....	$ 9,100	$ 25,400	$ 25,400	-
Hays, Kansas.....	12,800	13,000	13,000	-
Bethany, Missouri.....	21,050	19,700	19,700	-
Statesville, N. C.	22,550	21,450	21,450	-
Guthrie, Okla.	20,600	24,600	24,600	-
Temple, Tex.	20,250	17,600	17,600	-
Tyler, Tex.	23,450	17,900	17,900	-
College Station, Tex. .	3,950	-	-	-
Pullman, Wash.	20,459	21,150	21,150	-
N. W. Appalachian (New)	-	24,100	14,100	-$10,000
Wisconsin (New).....	-	22,600	12,600	- 10,000
Georgia (New).....	-	22,500	12,500	- 10,000
	154,209	$230,000	$200,000	-$30,000(1)

(1) Apparent decrease for 1933, $30,000, but no decrease in estimated expenditures since savings totaling $31,000 are being undertaken during 132 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. These savings will be effected through operating economies and postponement, in part, of the construction of the three new erosion stations, for the establishment of which increases were granted in the 1932 appropriation. These postponements are reflected in the decrease of $30,000 for 1933.

ACTIVITIES UNDER ALLOTMENT TO BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY AND SOILS FROM APPROPRIATION FOR SOIL EROSION

The work under this allotment consists of investigations on the problem of soil erosion at the various erosion experiment stations. The objectives are to determine accurately the causes of soil erosion; to study the possibility of increasing the absorption of rainfall on various types of soil; to devise means to preserve the soil and to prevent or control destructive erosion; to conserve the rainfall by terracing or by other means; and to develop a comprehensive program of soil-erosion control for the United States. The work is cooperative between the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils and the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering.

The work of the former bureau includes determination of soil and water losses under various controlled conditions, and their relation to character of soil, rainfall, etc.; study of the effects on erosion of modification of soil conditions; renewal of fertility of eroded land; relation of native vegetation to soil and water losses; relation of special crops and special practices to erosion control; and studies of crop rotations and soil treatments on terraced and unterraced areas, as a means of erosion control.

The engineering work consists of the designing, construction, and maintenance of such structures and devices as are employed on the several soil erosion experiment farms, and the recording of data with reference thereto. These structures and devices include those designed to measure the rainfall, the run-off, and soil losses resulting therefrom, and those whose purpose is to prevent or retard run-off, such as terraces and soil-saving dams of various types. The ultimate purpose is to develop the types most suitable for the conditions under which they operate. Another phase of the engineering work involves studies relating to the operation of cultural and harvesting machinery over terraces, to serve as a basis for making such changes in machinery or in terrace cross sections, or both, as may be necessary.

The investigations are supplemented with demonstrations and educational work. Widespread interest in the erosion problem has developed in the regions in which work is being done, and the farmers are successfully applying the methods of control which have been worked out.

EROSION-STREAMFLOW INVESTIGATIONS

Funds available, 1932:	
Agricultural Act.....	$100,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	89,160
Decrease.....	10,840*

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Appalachian Forest Experiment Station, headquarters at Asheville, North Carolina...	----	$ 6,000	$ 5,800	- $ 200(1)
California Forest Experiment Station, headquarters at Berkeley, California.....	5,000	32,500	27,700	- 4,800(2)
Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, headquarters at Ogden, Utah.....	5,000	19,500	19,000	- 500(3)
Lake States Forest Experiment Station, headquarters at St. Paul, Minnesota.....	5,000	5,000	4,800	- 200(4)
Southern Forest Experiment Station, headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana.....	10,000	9,500	5,300	- 4,200(5)
Southwestern Forest and Range Experiment Station, headquarters at Tucson, Arizona.	5,000	23,500	22,760	- 740(6)
Washington, D. C.	----	4,000	3,800	- 200(7)
	30,000	100,000	89,160	- 10,840

* Apparent decrease $10,840; actual decrease in anticipated expenditures $3,840, since it is contemplated that savings of $7,000 will be effected under this appropriation during 1932 as a part of the general program for reduction of expenditures. The $7,000 savings in 1932 will be made by delaying appointments to vacancies and new positions and by curtailing travel and other operating expenses during the year, where and as opportunity is afforded in the above projects, in such a way as to cause least interference with the organization and the work.

The decrease of $10,840 in appropriation is explained as follows:

(1) The decrease of $200 in erosion-streamflow investigations at the Appalachian Station will be met by curtailment of travel and other operating expenses.

(2) The decrease of $4,800 in erosion-streamflow investigations at the California Station contemplates postponement of work in the pine types of the Sierras for which increase was provided in the 1932 Appropriation Act.

(3) The decrease of $500 in erosion-streamflow investigations at the Intermountain Station will be met by curtailment of travel and other operating expenses.

(4) The decrease of $200 in erosion-streamflow investigations at the Lake States Station will be met by curtailment of travel and other operating expenses.

(5) The decrease of $4,200 in erosion-streamflow investigations in the Mississippi Bluff lands at the Southern Forest Experiment Station contemplates postponement of part of the work of this station.

(6) The $740 decrease in erosion-streamflow studies at the Southwestern Station will be met by curtailment of travel and other operating expenses.

(7) The decrease of $200 in erosion-streamflow investigations at the Washington office will be met by curtailment of travel and other operating expenses.

ACTIVITIES UNDER ALLOTMENT TO FOREST SERVICE FROM APPROPRIATION FOR EROSION INVESTIGATIONS

The general purpose of erosion-streamflow investigations on forest and range lands is to determine the relationship between different kinds and intensity of vegetative cover -- forest, chaparral, brush, grass, etc.-- and erosion and streamflow, under different conditions of soil, topography, precipitation, etc. The purpose is also to determine the form and intensity of cover necessary to maintain satisfactory watershed conditions and, finally, to work out suitable remedial measures, such as reforestation, other revegetation and engineering works to check erosion which has already started

The work consists of general surveys, of small scale tests under closely controlled conditions which break this very complex problem down into its factors and allow an evaluation of each of the factors separately and in relation to the others. Under many conditions the work must also be carried to moderate-sized duplicate watersheds, where relationships can be determined and then cover conditions on one watershed changed so that the effect of degree or intensity of cover may be determined. Specialized work along a number of additional lines is necessary before large watersheds can be studied effectively as a whole, including the water requirements of different classes of vegetation in different stages of its development, the silt-carrying capacity of streams, the silting up of reservoirs, etc.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

Agricultural Act 1932.....	$12,500,000
Budget Estimate, 1933.....	9,500,000
Decrease.....	$ 3,000,000

PROJECT STATEMENT

Project	Expended 1931	Estimated 1932	Estimated 1933	Increase or decrease
Forest Highways				
Construction and maintenance of Forest Roads of Primary Importance to States and Counties.....	$7,654,565(a)	$9,500,000	$6,500,000	-$3,000,000
Forest Road Development				
Construction and Maintenance of Forest Roads and Trails of Primary Importance to Protection and Utilization of the National Forests.....	3,118,490	3,000,000	3,000,000	---
	10,773,056(a)	12,500,000	9,500,000	- 3,000,000

(a) Exclusive of $3,000,000 for Forest Highways provided under Emergency Construction Act.

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES IN LANGUAGE AND AMOUNT.

The citations of fiscal years in the Act have been changed to make the language appropriate for the fiscal year 1933.

The citation of the Act approved May 26, 1928, is omitted since the authorization for the appropriation is now carried in the Act of May 5, 1930.

The following new language is submitted at the end of the first proviso relating to the approtionment of the funds:

> ,making deduction of the amounts allocated from the appropriation of $3,000,000 for national forest highways contained in the Act entitled, "An Act making supplemental appropriations to provide for emergency construction on certain public works during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, with a view to increasing employment", approved December 20, 1930 (46 Stat., p. 1031).

Under this language the $3,000,000 for National Forest highways contained in the Emergency Construction Act of December 20, 1930, will be deducted from the $12,500,000 authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1933 by the Act approved May 5, 1930.

The last proviso of the item for Forest Roads and Trails is omitted since there is no further need for the special building authorization.

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

This appropriation is made for forest roads and trails under the provisions of Section 23 of the Federal Highway Act of November 9, 1921, It is divided into two parts, the Forest Highway Fund and the Forest Road Development Fund. The Forest Highway Fund is expended for roads necessary to the Forests but of primary importance to the State, counties, or communities within, adjoining, or adjacent to the National Forests, and which form important links in the highway systems of the States. The Forest Road Development Fund is appropriated and expended for roads and trails of primary importance to the administration, protection and utilization of the National Forests.

The Forest Road System as planned includes 82,393 miles of road and 155,597 miles of trails. The road system when completed will provide a mile of road for 2,689 acres, or 4.2 square miles as an average.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, GOVERNMENT ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

Explanation: The language submitted is recommended to make available until June 30, 1933, the unexpended balance of the $800,000 appropriated by the Second Deficiency Act approved March 4, 1931 (46 Stat., p. 1563), providing for the construction on Government Island, Alameda, California, of a supply depot, warehouse, and shops for the Bureau of Public Roads and the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture, and for a supply depot, warehouse, shops, garage, living quarters, and a marine railway for boats for the Coast Guard of the Treasury Department, and a joint administration building for all three of these services. Continuation of the availability of this appropriation is necessary in view of the fact that it is not certain that all obligations arising in connection with this project will be made prior to June 30, 1932, and to provide for necessary supervision, etc., during the fiscal year 1933. This appropriation is being administered by the Bureau of Public Roads.

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The End

Lehman